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Hawaiian Gazette.

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ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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AT THE FUNERAL

Imposing Services for Late
H. A. Widemann.

WAS A DAY OF MOURNING

At Roman Catholic Cathedral
Flowers and Music—The Cor-
tege—At the Grave.

The final obsequies over the remains
of the late Judge Herman A. Wide-
mann occurred yesterday afternoon
from the Roman Catholic Cathedral.
During the funeral hour the city was
quiet and peaceful, the stores having
closed and traffic being generally sus-
pended.

Hundreds of the friends and admir-
ers of the deceased filled the Cathedral.
The Hawaiians, who loved him for his
loyalty and kindness to them, were
largely represented. President Dole,
Attorney General Smith and Maj. Geo.
C. Potter occupied seats in the front
of the Cathedral. Near them were
seated United States Special Agent H.
M. Sewall, United States Consul Gen-
eral Wm. Haywood, Vice Consul and
Mr. W. P. Boyd. Throughout the
Cathedral were such representative citi-
zens as J. E. Atherton, E. Suhr, John
Ena and wife, Robert Lewers, Judge C.
F. Hart and wife, J. L. Kaunukou and
wife, F. M. Hatch, Circuit Judge Perry,
Circuit Judge Stanley, Rev. Alex.
Mackintosh, John A. Cummins, H.
Remjes and wife, Alex. Isenberg, De-
puty Attorney General E. P. Dole, Mar-
shall Brown and wife, Paul Isenberg,
W. E. Rowell, Col. John H. Soper,
Daniel Logan, W. N. Armstrong, Capt.
A. S. Barker, of the Oregon, Clarence
Macfarlane, Col. Geo. W. Macfarlane
and wife, M. D. Monsarrat, E. D. Ten-
ney, H. C. Austin, G. P. Wilder, Mrs.
E. K. Wilder, Dr. Raymond, C. M.
Cooke, W. H. Rice, H. E. McIntyre,
Cecil Brown, Senor Camarero, Profes-
sor W. D. Alexander, John Phillips,
Rev. J. Isborns, Henry Smith and
many others.

The pall bearers were grouped about
the casket. The personnel included
Minister S. M. Damon, Associate Jus-
tice W. A. Whiting, Senator George N.
Wilcox, Dr. F. L. Miner, Dr. R. Mc-
Kibbin, B. F. Dillingham, A. Ahrens,
Godfrey Brown, J. F. Hackfeld, F. A.
Schaefer, S. C. Allen and H. Focke.
The ushers were Ned Dowsett, Ed-
ward Stiles, L. Hart and G. E. Smith.
The widow of the deceased was at-
tended by her son, Carl Widemann.
The others in the mourning party were
the surviving daughters and their
husbands. They included Mr. and Mrs.
Henry Macfarlane, Mr. and Mrs. Fred
Macfarlane, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Dow-
sett, Mr. and Mrs. W. Lanz, Mr. and
Mrs. Chris Conrad, Mrs. C. O. Berger
and Miss Anna Widemann. Herman
Widemann, Jr., who is in San Fran-
cisco, was the only member of the fam-
ily absent.

Inside the church, the floral trib-
utes, profuse and variform, paved the
nave about the chancel, while long
vines of variegated colors hung to the
chancel rail. From the lighted candel-
abra hung leis of green, blended with
the softer colors of native flowers.
Potted ferns and palms were placed
along the sides. Near the altar stood a
large cross of red carnations, the flow-
er symbol of deep affection, a tribute
from the bar of Honolulu.

Off to the right of the church the
white-robed nuns sat, their veiled
heads bowed in prayer.

The bell tolled slowly and as its
tones died away the choir sang with
softened voices a low and deeply im-
pressive song.
At 3:45 the funeral procession entered
the church, led by the aged
Bishop of Panopolis and a retinue of
priests; following them came the pal-
bearers, friends in life of him whose
remains the casket contained, which
was borne by a squad of Hawaiian po-
lice up the nave and carefully placed
on an elevation before the chancel. A
long vine made of the lily flower, cov-
ered the casket.

The services were conducted by the
Bishop of Panopolis. A prayer was
read by the Reverend Bishop. Holy
water was sprinkled about the altar and
incense was burned. A recitative chant
was given by the choir, the choir re-
sponding. The ceremony, though
short, was impressive. As the priests
left the chancel, the procession was re-
formed and marched slowly out of the
church. The great organ and the
voices of the choir filled the building
with music.

The hearse was drawn by four black
horses dressed in black trappings.
Headed by a company of Hawaiian po-
lice the funeral cortege traveled slowly
up Fort Street, passed over to Nuanu
and up the valley to Nuanu cemetery.
The procession was several blocks in
length.
Near the grave, in the Widemann
family plot to the right of the road, the
Hawaiian Government band was sta-
tioned. The Bishop of Panopolis, ac-
companied by Father Valentine,

walked before the bier as it was car-
ried to the grave, while the band, di-
rected by Capt. Berger, played the fun-
eral march of "Saul." As the mourn-
ers gathered around the grave, the
priests chanted a prayer. "Nearer,
My God, to Thee," the band played the
air softly, and with evident emotion,
as the coffin was lowered to its final
resting place. Then, intermingled with
the painful sound of falling earth, was
the triumphantly hopeful music of
"We Shall Meet on that Beautiful
Shore." The mound of the grave was
covered with floral offerings. At one
end was placed the Hawaiian flag,
wrought out in flowers, a tribute from
Mrs. Luther Wilcox. At the other end
was the offering of the Hawaiian bar, a
cross of red carnations, while over the
center of the mound there rested a
beautiful conception, "The Gates Ajar,"
sent by Mrs. E. D. Tenney.

THERE WAS FRICTION

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—General
Shafter's article in the Century in
which he says he was never formally
thanked for the release of Hobson and
his men, was freely commented on at
the Navy Department today. The truth
of his statement was admitted, but
it was declared that he had always
been given full credit. It is explained
that the friction between the Army
and the Navy was at that time too ap-
parent to warrant a laudatory written
acknowledgment.

ADMITS KEELEY'S FRAUD

BOSTON, Jan. 28.—Charles J. Hill,
attorney for Mrs. John W. Keeley,
widow of the motor man, has given out
a statement admitting that the motor
was a fraud.

STILL AT OUTS

Strained Relations of the
Consuls at Apia.

Germany Representative Gives Or-
fense—Kingship Situation
Stevenson's House.

APIA, Samoa, Jan. 24 (via Auckland,
New Zealand, Feb. 1).—There has been
a collision of authority between Chief
Justice William L. Chambers, of the
Supreme Court, and Dr. Johannes Raffel,
the German president of the munici-
pality of Apia. Herr Grossmuhl, a Ger-
man resident of Apia, who was arrest-
ed for smashing the windows of the
Supreme Court chamber, was sanc-
tioned by the Chief Justice to impris-
onment and to pay a fine. Dr. Raffel
instructed the police authorities to
release Herr Grossmuhl, whose fine
was subsequently fixed at \$1000.

The German Consul, Herr Rose,
thereupon wrote to the American Con-
sul, Luther W. Osborn, and the British
Consul, E. B. S. Maxse, protesting that
the action of the Chief Justice in fining
Herr Grossmuhl was an infringement
of German consular rights. Messrs.
Osborn and Maxse jointly replied in
their official capacity that the proper
tribunals having dealt with the mat-
ter, the Consuls could not interfere.
More than this, they declined to have
further intercourse with the German
Consul or the German municipal pres-
ident except in writing, or to attend
meetings except to consider the acts
of the municipal Council of Apia, un-
less an apology with full retraction
were offered for the behavior toward
Chief Justice Chambers. At the same
time the Supreme Court summoned Dr.
Raffel for contempt of court in releas-
ing Herr Grossmuhl.

There has been no further general
fighting between the partisans of the
rival chieftains since the last advice
were forwarded, except that a party of
Mataafa's followers was routed in the
bush by Mallett's men. It is expected,
however, that fighting will be resumed,
as Mataafa is arresting persons who
have been already fined and released.

The work of pillage continues, among
the houses looted being the Vailima,
the home of the late Robert Louis
Stevenson, the novelist.
BERLIN, Jan. 28.—Public opinion
was focused on the Samoan question
this week. The United States Em-
bassador, Andrew D. White, has informed
the correspondent here of the Asso-
ciated Press that he has had several
meetings with the Minister of Foreign
Affairs, Baron von Buelow, and that
assurances were given on both sides of
a mature and successful solution of the
question. Baron von Buelow's whole
attitude tended to show that the Ger-
man Government means to do its full
share in settling the matter fairly and
amicably.

THE FARRAGUT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The Navy
Department to-day accepted finally and
paid for the torpedo-boat Farragut
built by the Union Iron Works at San
Francisco and torpedo-boat Rowan
built by Moran Brothers at Seattle.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—Lord Hallam Ten-
nyson, son of the late Lord Alfred
Tennyson, has been appointed Gov-
ernor of South Australia.

VOTE ON TREATY

The Ratification Will be By a
Compromise.

RESOLUTION TO PASS FIRST

Tempers the Retention Idea—Hard
Fight and Close Vote in
Senate—Slow Work.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—A Sun spe-
cial from Washington says: It is prob-
able that the Senate will to-morrow
pass the resolution of Senator Sullivan
of Mississippi providing that "the ratifi-
cation of the pending treaty with
Spain shall in no wise determine the
policy to be pursued by the United
States in regard to the Philippines,
nor shall it commit this govern-
ment to a colonial policy, nor is it in-
tended to embarrass the establishment
of a stable, independent government
by the people of those islands when-
ever conditions make such proceeding
hopeful of successful and desirable re-
sults."

The decision of the advocates of the
treaty to allow this resolution to come
to a vote is dictated by a desire to
leave no stone unturned to secure
enough votes for ratification. Fifty-
eight votes are now pledged, and at
least two more will be obtained. It is
believed, by the passage of the Sulli-
van resolution, which, while it really
means nothing, will serve to ease the
consciences of certain hesitating Sen-
ators. The author of the resolution
thinks that its passage will add at
least three votes to the ratification
column, and if he is correct in this
estimate the success of the treaty is
already assured.

Four Senators who are still placed
in the doubtful list are, it is un-
derstood, Bacon and Clay of Georgia,
Chilton of Texas and Mitchell of Wis-
consin. All of them may vote for ratifi-
cation. The only Republican who is
now put down as sure to vote for re-
jection is Hoar. Hale may do so, but
it is known to his colleagues that he
will not permit his vote to be used to
defeat the treaty if the result is so
close that his vote would affect it.

Many Senators who favor ratification
still believe that there is no necessity
for the passage of the Sullivan resolu-
tion or any other expression of opinion,
as they are confident that much fewer
than thirty Senators will persist in
voting "no" when the test comes. But
to make assurance doubly sure the
Sullivan resolution will be accepted, as
it is certain to gain the vote of its au-
thor, if none other. After that resolu-
tion shall have been passed, if it should
be found that the friends of the treaty
still lack some of the necessary sixty
votes, which is not at all likely, a mo-
tion to reconsider will be entered and
the Bacon resolution, for which that of
Sullivan is a substitute, and which is
more sweeping and definite, will be
passed, thus adding six or eight votes
to the ratification column off hand.

All things considered, the advocates
of ratification are well pleased with
the situation to-night and are con-
fident that they have their fight so well
in hand that it will be impossible for
their opponents either to defeat the
treaty or force it over to an extra
session.

President McKinley is worried over
the critical situation that has existed
so many weeks, but he is not ill and is
not likely to be. He persuaded Rep-
ublican Senators to accept the Demo-
cratic challenge for a vote on the
treaty and is now doing all in his
power to gain supporters to the cause
of ratification.

CUBAN DEMANDS.

Parties Demand Heavy Tribute of
Uncle Sam.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—A special to
the Tribune from Washington says:
Maximo Gomez, the Cuban com-
manding general, has demanded \$60,-
000,000 from the United States and re-
fuses to disband his "army" until the
money is paid. He has repudiated the
arrangement made by Calixto Garcia,
who came to Washington with author-
ity from Gomez to provide for the re-
turn of the Cubans to their peaceful
pursuits and whose work was barely
accomplished before his sudden death
on December 11. It was then agreed
that the United States in order to se-
cure the prompt resumption of labor

on the plantations of the island, with a
view of promoting the speedy revival
of prosperity and settled conditions,
should distribute about \$3,000,000
among the 30,000 said to be still under
arms in the ratio of \$100 a man, the
officers in proportion to their rank to
receive a greater amount, the ordinary
enlisted men to be discharged with
sums less than \$100, depending on the
length of service and other considera-
tions. For over a month the pay
corps of the army has been making
ready to carry out this arrangement,
the national defense fund being avail-
able for the purpose.

CENSORSHIP MORE STRICT.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—The Com-
mercial Cable Company today issued
the following notice: "We have been
advised by the American authorities at
Manila that private telegrams in secret
language cannot be accepted from and
to the Philippine Islands."

HAWAII AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1.
—There is now before the Sen-
ate Committee on Commerce,
the House bill for the extension
of the navigation laws of the
United States to Hawaii. It
will be recommended and
passed.
Chairman Knox, of the Com-
mittee on Territories, has in-
troduced in the House today a
resolution placing the bill for
the government of Hawaii on the
calendar for tomorrow. This
resolution, under the rules, may
be debated for ten hours.

IS A CLOSED DOOR

Difficult to Secure Any
Facts From Manila.

Iloilo Expedition a Failure—Fears at
Washington—Insurgents and
Americans.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—A cable to
the World from Washington says: The
Administration officials continue to
say there is nothing alarming in the
Philippine situation, despite the dis-
patches from Madrid. General Corbin
received to-day General Otis' daily re-
port from Manila, and announced that
the situation is improving and that
there is no danger of a conflict.

The War Department officials de-
cline to talk about the Iloilo expedi-
tion. It is admitted that it utterly
failed to accomplish its object, which
has so emboldened the Filipinos that
it may be necessary to send heavy re-
forcements to take the city. The
War Department fears to order the
expedition to return because of the
effect of such a proceeding on the in-
surgents. It also fears a crisis may
be precipitated by the soldiers. Army
officers returning from the Philippines
say the American troops have no re-
spect for the insurgents and make
matters as unpleasant for them as pos-
sible. This feeling the Filipinos re-
procate, and as a result an armed
neutrality is maintained.

With the insurgents trying to pre-
cipitate matters in the Far East and
Agonillo making strenuous efforts
here, the Administration finds itself in
a most embarrassing predicament. All
its influence, political, social and mili-
tary, is being exerted to secure the ratifi-
cation of the peace treaty at the
present session of Congress. The Pres-
ident appreciates that it may be im-
possible longer to keep matters as they
are, and therefore a rigid censorship
is maintained at Manila. Colonel
Thompson, the censor, has advised
General Greely that he intends to ex-
pel any correspondent who evades the
censorship. Long dispatches are re-
ceived daily from General Otis, but
the officials suppress them. About the
only information now obtainable is
that "the situation is improving."

MANILA SICK REPORT.

MANILA, Jan. 31.—Following is the
sick report for the past week: Typhoid
fever, number of cases, 58; malarial
fever, 365; dysentery, 70; all other in-
testinal troubles, 196; gastric fever, 34;
wounds and other injuries, 117; small-
pox, 50; all other sicknesses, 250, mak-
ing a total of 1138 cases among the
troops in Manila.

RANK OF DEWEY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The Senate
Committee on Naval Affairs has de-
cided to report favorably the joint res-
olution reviving the rank of Admiral
in the interest of Rear-Admiral Dewey.
The resolution was so amended as to
extend the time of his retirement ten
years.

ARMY OF 100,000

Bill Passes House but Has Se-
veral Riders.

CANTEEN TO BE ABOLISHED

Engineer Corps—Minimum of En-
listed Men May Rest at 50,
000, Size of Companies.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The bill
to recognize and increase the standing
Army to about 100,000 men, but giving
the President authority to reduce the
size of infantry companies and caval-
ry troops to sixty men each, thus fix-
ing a minimum of about 50,000 enlist-
ed men, passed the House to-day by
a vote of 168 to 125. This was the re-
sult of a week of hard and often pic-
turesque fighting on the floor, during
the progress of which the opposition
compelled those in charge of the meas-
ure to give this discretionary authori-
ty to the President and to make other
modifications, among which were a re-
duction of 331 in the number of staff
officers.

Among the important amendments
adopted before the vote was taken to-
day was one to exclude the appoint-
ment of civilians to positions in the
Engineer Corps. One to abolish can-
teens and the sale of liquor in camps
and one to strike out the provision for
additional pay for commands serving
in the West Indies and Philippines
and Alaska.

The bill as passed provides, in addi-
tion to the general officers and staff
departments, for twelve regiments of
cavalry of twelve troops each, 144 coast
batteries, twenty-four field batteries,
thirty regiments of infantry of twelve
companies each, a corps of engineers
and one regiment of engineers, an or-
nance department, a signal corps, the
latter with 625 men. It also gives the
President discretion to recruit the or-
ganizations serving in Cuba, Porto Rico
and the islands of the Pacific in whole
or in part from the inhabitants there-
of.

SMALL-POX.

Disease Has a Hold in Manila. But
Can Be Controlled.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—A special to
the Sun from Washington says: The
appearance of smallpox among the
troops at Manila has caused no un-
easiness at the War Department where
it is felt that the spread of the disease
will be promptly checked. General
Otis' dispatch is not considered alarm-
ing, notwithstanding the reports four-
teen deaths resulting from smallpox in
less than three weeks. Of that num-
ber there were six in the Twentieth
Kansas Volunteers.

Surgeon-General Sternberg remarked
to-day on the situation: "I have the
greatest confidence in Chief-Surgeon
Lippincott. There should be no diffi-
culty in preventing the spread of the
disease. The surgeons know just what
to do. The troops will have to be vac-
cinated, and the smallpox patients
must be isolated and nursed by im-
munes. The provisions for the sick
in Manila are ample, there being plen-
ty of tentage, coats, bedding and other
materials." General Sternberg insist-
ed that there was not the slightest
danger of an epidemic of smallpox
among the troops, and expressed sur-
prise that it had been so serious as
to cause the number of deaths given
by General Otis.

THE EMPRESS.

PEKING, Jan. 30.—The Chinese here
say the Dowager Empress has decided
upon a policy regarding the successor
to the throne. It is detailed that at a
meeting of her relatives recently she
selected the successor of the present
Emperor, but the identity of the per-
son so chosen is not divulged. All re-
ports, however, agree that a change at
the palace is impending.

BATTLE-SHIP KEARSARGE.

NEWPORT NEWS (Va.), Jan. 31.—
The big battle-ship Kearsarge has been
given its first trial in the James river
for the purpose of testing its propel-
lers. The result was in every way
satisfactory.

The Philadelphia should put in an
appearance most any day now, she
having left San Diego on January 28.

TO H. A. WIDEMANN

Death Calls From Worldly Life
a Sterling Man.

HAD REACHED ADVANCED AGE

An Active Career—Long Prominent
in Island Affairs—A Successful Labor.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The summons of death came to H. A. Widemann at 8:40 yesterday forenoon. The serious illness of the aged kamaaina had for a long time been of deep concern to family and friends. The end was quiet and peaceful.

Judge Widemann was 76 years of age. The following account of his life and services, prepared seven years ago, was vided by him as being correct in the facts:

There are men in the world who, by their public services and strong individualities, leave an indelible impress

THE LATE H. A. WIDEMANN.
(Photo by Williams.)

upon the affairs of their countries, and whose work will live after them, an enduring monument of their ability and genius. Such a man is Hermann A. Widemann, of Honolulu, whose name is inseparably connected with the development and history of the Hawaiian Islands. Since his advent into the Kingdom, nearly half a century ago, he has witnessed the growth of the nation from comparative insignificance to its present prosperous condition, and has made his influence felt and acknowledged in governmental and general affairs. A man of broad views, he has ever been a pronounced advocate of those measures which he has considered for the good of his adopted country, and has opposed all movements which his judgment told him were not so. Although now approaching the biblical "three score years and ten," Mr. Widemann still retains the strong mind and good judgment which have ever been his distinguishing characteristics. Arriving in Honolulu a mere youth of twenty or thereabouts, without money or friends, he has acquired the inestimable blessing of a good name, and by perseverance and ability has acquired a desirable competence; so that now as old age comes on he is free from the cares which beset the paths of less capable or less fortunate men.

H. A. Widemann was born in Hannover, in 1822. He came of a military family, his father having seen service during the Napoleonic era of 1812-15, in Russia and in France. Young Widemann, besides receiving a thorough general training, was especially educated to follow the profession of his father; and while still preparing for the army and waiting for an appointment, discovered that his chances for promotion were very slight. He saw that his classmates were given commissions simply because their social standing was higher than his own. To a young man of his ambition this unjust discrimination was intolerable, and he therefore looked about him for some more promising occupation than that of arms. Too restless for the slow life of mercantile pursuits upon the continent, he adopted for a time a seafaring life, although even that was not to his liking, and in 1840 entered the merchant service as a cabin boy. After serving in the Baltic and Mediterranean for two years, he engaged on a whaler bound for the South Seas. During this voyage, in 1843, he first landed in Honolulu—the scene of his future successful and honorable career. He remained with his vessel during a cruise to the Arctic, and returning to Honolulu in 1844, he next went to Europe, and studied navigation. In 1846 he again came to Honolulu, and seeing the great future before the Hawaiian group, decided here to make his home. Honolulu was at that time the headquarters of the whaling fleet, which, with the exception of an occasional man-of-war, were about the only European vessels coming here; and was also the principal supply point for California in vegetables and other products.

Mr. Widemann's first occupation in his new home was as private tutor in an English family. In November, 1845, he caught the California "gold fever," and at once proceeded thither. For a time he was employed in the Custom House at San Francisco, and then tried his fortune at mining, which, not proving successful, and finding that life in California was not what he expected, he returned in June, 1849, to Hawaii, and has since remained, with the exception of an occasional visit abroad on business or for pleasure.

Early entering into the politics of the country, this gentleman has held nearly all the important offices under the government. His first position was that of sheriff of the island of Kauai

In 1874 he was appointed Minister of the Interior, during the reign of King Kamehameha IV., and was then a member of the Privy Council, and of the Board of Health. He was a member of the House of Nobles when the King had the appointing power, and on the adoption of the new constitution, whereby the office was made elective, he was returned at the polls, and continued to fill this honorable position until he was tendered the portfolio of Minister of Finance. This highly responsible office he was compelled to resign on account of feeble health, and since then has virtually retired from active life, although his interest in national affairs has never diminished.

Mr. Widemann declares that he will never again enter politics, but it is highly probable that he will be prevailed upon to change his mind, and will soon again occupy a seat in the Cabinet. Beyond the important political positions held by the subject of this sketch, he has been a judge of the Supreme Court of the Kingdom. Although not educated in the law, Mr. Widemann is a natural born lawyer. He looks beyond the petty trammels which hamper the purpose of the law, and sees the underlying principle of justice in the question presented. His decisions are distinguished by sound "common sense" and a rare appreciation of right, and are entirely free from bias or prejudice.

H. A. Widemann has been and is among Hawaii's most successful planters, and it is from sugar cane planting that he has made the bulk of his present fortune. His first agricultural venture was coffee raising on the island of Kauai, where he resided from 1849 to 1864. The business was not lucrative and was abandoned for the more remunerative one of sugar. His first knowledge of cane culture was acquired while manager of the Lihue plantation, on Kauai, which he started in 1850, and which was the first sugar enterprise on the Islands conducted on the modern system. He continued successfully in the business until 1876, when, by the Reciprocity Treaty with America, a differential sugar tariff was effected in favor of the Hawaiian Islands. This treaty was repugnant to Mr. Widemann, as he believed that the tariff was derogatory to the dignity of the Hawaiian people. He considered that sugar cane culture had been sufficiently profitable previous to this treaty, and was very adverse to the Government's placing itself under such obligations to the United States. Because of this sentiment, as well as from a desire to retire from active life, Mr. Widemann, that year, disposed of all his sugar interests. To one of this gentleman's temperaments, however, an idle life was unsuited, and in 1878 he started the profitable plantation of Waianae, which he still owns.

Hermann A. Widemann on May 5, 1880, married Mary Kauai, a Hawaiian lady, who survives him. To Mr. and Mrs. Widemann have been born seven daughters and two sons: H. R. Macfarlane, Mrs. C. O. Berger, for some years now a widow; Mrs. Wm. Lanz, Mrs. John M. Dowsett, Mrs. C. Conrad, Miss Unna Widemann, and Messrs. Carl and Herman Widemann. Carl is manager of the coffee plantation on the Waianae sugar estate, and Hermann holds a position in the office of J. D. Spreckels & Bros. Co., in San Francisco.

TO BE COLONEL OF
FIRST WASHINGTON.Maj. Canton Will Take Charge to
Restore Harmony.

It is rather an odd thing a great big state military secret of the commonwealth of Washington should leak out in Honolulu before publication on the coast or promulgation in Manila.

Maj. Canton, who was a passenger by the transport Morgan City will, upon arrival at his destination, assume command of the Washington regiment of volunteers now on duty at the new possession. He carries the commission and full authority.

Col. Wholley will be relieved.

Lieut.-Col. Fife will be relieved.

Wholley and Fife have been at out ever since the regiment was mustered into service. A last accounts Wholley had Fife under arrest. The charge was drunkenness. It is declared by Fife's friends that it is impossible for any truth to lie in this accusation. Fife is a wealthy man, a politician, and an amateur tragedian. Wholley was military instructor at the State University. He is a first lieutenant in the regular army.

Maj. Canton is a lawyer, a populist and a militiaman who has had experience in the regular army. He is a personal friend of Governor Rodgers, while the Governor knew Fife and Wholley only by reputation. Maj. Canton made a good impression here.

A SUPPOSITION.

LONDON, January 23.—Bank notes to the value of £60,000 have mysteriously disappeared from Parr's Bank, in Bartholomew lane, London. It is supposed that they have been stolen.

It is learned that a large quantity of freight for the American fleet at Manila was taken through here on the Nippon Maru.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY
ALWAYS PROVES EFFECTUAL.

There are no better medicines on the market than Chamberlain's. We have used the Cough Remedy when all others failed, and in every instance it proved effectual. Almost daily we hear the virtues of Chamberlain's remedies extolled by those who have used them. This is not an empty puff, paid for at so much a line, but is voluntarily given in good faith, in the hope that suffering humanity may try these remedies and, like the writer, be benefited.—From the Glenville (W. Va.) Pathfinder. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents for H. I., all druggists and dealers.

MORE H. C. FIELDS WE HEAD THE PROCESSION

Largest Irrigation Pumping Plant
in World.

TO BE INSTALLED AT ONCE

Fraser and Chalmers, Chicago,
Have the Contract—Increased
Cane Area—Ewa.

The largest irrigation pumping plant in the world is now being installed on Spreckelsville plantation, Maui. H. A. Allen, manager of the engineering department of Fraser & Chalmers, Chicago, left on the Claudine last evening for Spreckelsville, to superintend the installation of the plant. Mr. Allen is a mechanical and electrical engineer.

"The maximum capacity of the Spreckelsville pumps," said Mr. Allen in an interview yesterday, "will be 48,000,000 gallons per day to a head of 380 feet. There will be four triple double-acting Fraser & Chalmers' Reidler pumps, each driven by a most modern triple expansion condensing Corliss engine. The steam at a pressure of 180 pounds per square inch is supplied the engine from five 360-horse power Sederholm boilers. The plant will be equipped with all the most modern appliances.

"In case the water supply is not adequate in one place for the installation of all the pumps may be placed in two or more stations. The economy of operation, however, is much greater for one central plant than for several isolated plants. Like in all irrigating enterprises the water supply determines the principal conditions."

"How much land ought these pumps to irrigate?"

"I should say fully 4,000 acres," replied Mr. Allen. This is practically all new land. Wells are being sunk by McCandless Bros.

"Has there been any change or compromise in the big order placed with your house by Spreckels brothers?"

"No changes to speak of. The new owners of Spreckelsville have consented to have the plant installed practically as originally ordered. The new management has instructed that all the pumps be of the same size instead of one pump being built with a maximum head of 515 feet."

Mr. Allen announced that the fourth pump for Ewa plantation had arrived and that it would soon be installed. This last pump for Ewa is a duplex double-acting Fraser & Chalmers' Reidler, driven by a horizontal cross compound condensing Corliss engine. Its capacity is 8,000,000 gallons every twenty-four hours.

With the pump will be supplied heaters, independent service condenser and one of Fraser and Chalmers' latest improved convertible flywheel, air and circulator pumps. This will be used for irrigating.

It is understood that Mr. Allen is negotiating with several plantation owners for the installation of pumping plants. Throughout all Hawaii, the planters are now becoming satisfied of the advisability of spending large sums of money for irrigating pumps. The returns are more than enough to warrant the big outlay of money at the beginning.

LIEUT. GEN. SCHOFIELD

He Believes in a Responsibility
to Central Government.

Speaking of the annexation of Hawaii in his "Forty-six Years in the Army," Lieut. Gen. Schofield says: "It seems to me a very narrow view of the intelligence of the people of this country which suggests any serious difficulty in the government of outlying possessions which are essential military and naval outposts, simply because their heterogeneous populations are not yet capable of self-government, or fit for admission to the Union as a State." He cites the government of the District of Columbia—one of the best and most economical in the world—which would require very slight modification to make it perfectly applicable to any of the islands of the Atlantic, the Pacific or the Gulf which may be acquired by this country. In fact, it seems to Gen. Schofield, as it will to others whose minds are not prejudiced, "that a government under exclusively national authority exercised over comparatively small districts of country and small population, under the constant observation of the people and the public press of the entire country is more likely to be just and pure than any other. Responsibility to a local constituency undoubtedly has great advantages, but responsibility to the Government and entire people of the United States has vastly greater."

Those Ironwood Trees.

The report that the Park Commissioners are to clear the ironwood trees from any part of the Waikiki drive along the park to make lawn is wholly incorrect. A few of these and other trees are to be cut down for improvement contemplated a long time. This is a required thinning out dictated on the judgment of people of experience. Trees will be taken out to save trees.

WE HEAD THE PROCESSION

With a Line of Seasonable Bargains in GENTS' CANVAS SHOES, in white and colors. A full line which cannot be duplicated elsewhere for the price, and we invite you to call and inspect the novelties of the season.

OUR NEW STOCK has been carefully selected to meet your wants. Each and every article is marked at the lowest possible price. Come in and we shall convince you that we are in the lead.

The Manufacturers' Shoe Co., L'd.

Sign of the Big Shoe.

FORT STREET.



"The Pipe draws wisdom from the lips of the philosopher, and shuts up the mouth of the fool; it generates a style of conversation, contemplative, thoughtful, benevolent and unaffected."—Thackeray.

Hollister & Co.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

American, Havana and Manila Cigars

TOBACCO, SNUFF, AND

Smokers' Articles.

Fine Grades SMOKING TOBACCO a specialty.

Cor. Fort and Merchant Sts. - - - Honolulu.

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Build Gas and Gasoline Engines for both marine and stationary service.

Hundreds of "UNION" Engines are in daily use at all kinds of work.

"UNION" Engines are the simplest and most economical form of power.

Send for catalogue, stating service and horse power wanted.

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POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial
Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—

PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,

NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,

SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist.

All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect.

For further particulars apply to

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.



Hawaiian Gazette Office.

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75 Cents a Month.

DETROIT
JEWEL
STOVES

WE are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves. In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

MERIT JEWEL RANGE.
1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coil.

EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE.
1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coil;
1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coil.

CITY JEWEL RANGE.
2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Reservoir,
and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.

WELCOME JEWEL STOVE.
2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MODERN JEWEL STOVE.
3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE.
2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

W. W. DIMOND & CO.
HONOLULU.CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
Blood Mixture

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scourvy, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Legs.
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scourvy Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d., and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors, THE LANCET AND MEDICAL JOURNAL, Dares Street, London, England.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.

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NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow.

Ferryboats to Oahu and Paahoe Mail Steamship Companies.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).

ENVOY TO HILO

Mr. Lansing to Make a Trip for the Health Board.

WILL GO AS A GENERAL AGENT

President Smith's Puzzle—Reports From Various Sources Reach the Board—Work at Kailhi.

(From Thoreday's Daily.)

In a letter read at yesterday's regular meeting of the Board of Health, R. A. Lyman, deputy sheriff for Hawaii, writes of the encroachment of water and swamp land on Front street. Mr. Reynolds suggested a canal to the sea. Dr. Emerson and President Smith thought this would divert Waialeale stream. President Smith wondered why the local boards at Hilo did not remedy the trouble. In about half a minute, Mr. Lansing, at the instance of President Smith, was made Board of Health ambassador to Hilo. He will examine the marsh nuisance, visit the hospital and look into sanitary matters generally, reporting to the Board of Health.

In the past fortnight the killing at the local general slaughter house has amounted to 361 calves, 115 calves, 293 sheep, 340 hogs. There is much liver fluke and a calf and a bullock from Kaneohe were condemned for tuberculosis. This report was from Dr. Monsarrat.

Inspector Kellipio reported fish received at the Honolulu market for two weeks past 37,162.

At the beginning of January Hilo hospital had ten inmates and seven at the end. The bill for care of United States soldiers amounts to \$1221, at \$1.50 per day. This barely clears the expense. The bill is in the hands of the military medical authorities here.

Dr. H. W. Howard, in charge of the Government free dispensary on King street, reported 2441 prescriptions made out at the office and 495 calls outside, for the last quarter of 1898.

Dr. Alvarez made a return on experiments with mungoose by injection of bacilli of leprosy. Most of the mungoose thrived under experiment.

President Smith spoke of condition of building at Kailhi station. He suggested extensive repairs to a couple of structures. The worst condition is the wear of the floors. Dr. Alvarez strenuously urged new buildings of a style that could be disinfected. This process is impracticable with the present structures. The buildings, he thought, had become too old and worn for use. Agent Reynolds rather agreed with President Smith that two Kailhi buildings could be repaired. All houses will be further examined. One will be repaired without delay. There was a side discussion on scientific whitewashing. For health sake or a cheap disinfectant should be used instead of glue or rice in mixing.

Dr. Grace Cole and Dr. Webster, the latter of Oakland, filed applications for permission to visit Molokai settlement. Deferred. It is inconvenient for visitors excepting when the Board makes one of its trips.

Agent Reynolds will go to the Settlement next week to superintend the laying of new water pipe for the present system.

A petition is presented for a branch store at Kalawao. Mr. Reynolds was in favor of this. Several plans were suggested, but no action taken.

Dr. Kokaku writes from Japan that the America Maru had two cases of smallpox amongst the Indian firemen when the steamer arrived from England. No other unhealthfulness on this ship. Health condition of Japan, good.

Cemetery location question will be taken up on the return from Hawaii of Governor Clegg.

President Dole wishes to present to the Board of Health soon preliminary plans for care of incurable consumptives. Geo. W. Smith remarked that the Queen's hospital had not provided for incurables for fear of having the place become a crowded refuge for people from all over the world.

Those present at yesterday's meeting of the Board were: President Smith, Secretary Wilcox, Dr. N. B. Emerson, Dr. F. R. Day, Dr. C. B. Wood, Mr. Lansing, Mr. Geo. W. Smith, Mr. Kellipio, Executive Officer Reynolds, Dr. Alvarez.

OREGON ORDERS

ARE AT HAND.

Capt. Barker Talks—Why the Ship Remains Outside.

The big battleship Oregon has orders to proceed to Manila, as quickly as possible. This information was given out by Captain A. S. Barker yesterday afternoon. It will be a week or ten days before the Oregon will be ready to put to sea.

"My orders from the department, received at Honolulu," said Captain Barker yesterday, "are to go to Manila without delay. I am waiting now for the coilers Scindia and Iris to arrive. I expect them in a day or two now. We shall take on coal from the Scindia—about twelve hundred tons in all. We now have on hand about four hundred tons. This will tax the Oregon's bunkers to their full capacity."

"Why don't you bring the Oregon in, Captain?"

"You must remember the Oregon is a big ship. At this very moment she is drawing 25½ feet of water. With her bunkers filled with coal her draft would be 27 feet. Of course it is not

impossible to take her into the Honolulu harbor, but there would be but one, two or three feet of water to spare. We might strike a lost anchor and cause serious damage. Again the bottom of the harbor is muddy and our condensing tubes which are attached to the bottom of the ship might take in some mud. To clear out these tubes would entail going on the dry dock. So with orders to take her to Manila, where she might be needed, you can readily see it is better to anchor here in the offing with fifty fathoms of water under us than assume the slightest shade of risk."

"Will Captain Folger relieve you here?"

"I have no official advice to that effect. My cruise is up and I expect to be relieved at any time now. Some private letters reached me at Callao stating that it was the intention of the department to send Captain Folger to Honolulu to take command of the Oregon. I would like to return home after my long sea service, but if this is not to be so, I will have the pleasure of seeing my old comrade, Admiral Dewey. I have been to Quam and Manila before."

"I am exceedingly happy to be in Honolulu again. I love this place and its people. I am sorry that the Oregon is not anchored in the harbor so that those who wish to see the vessel could do so without much inconvenience. However, as it is, we have had the pleasure of a number of callers. We are always glad to welcome them aboard."

RAINFALL FOR JANUARY, 1899.

From Reports to Weather Bureau.

STATIONS.	ELEV. (FT.)	RAIN (IN.)
HAWAII—		
Waialeale	50	161.86*
Hilo (town)	100	153.06*
Kaunapali	1250	221.84
Papeete	100	153.80
Honolulu	800	.....
Honolulu	850	.....
Hakalau	200	143.42
Honolulu	.....	170.41
Laupahoehoe	10	153.03†
Ookala	400	.....
Kukui	250	91.16
Pauilo	750	82.53
Pauhanu	300	60.88
Pauhanu	1200	.....
Honolulu	425	63.94
Honolulu (Kalehua)	1900	.....
Kukuihale	700	67.54
Awini Ranch	1100	79.72
Niuli	200	48.42†
Kohala (Ostrom)	350	.....
Kohala Mission	555	63.94
Kohala Sugar Co.	234	55.34
Waimea	2720	39.81
Kailua	950	61.75
Lanikai	1500	.....
Kealahou	800	38.46
Kalahiki	1200	65.38
Nasalehu	650	45.63
Nasalehu	1850	58.09
Nasalehu	1725	73.38
Honoupo	15	27.21†
Hiles	310	38.67
Pahala	850	28.48†
Moaia	700	.....
Olaa (Mason)	1650	226.42
Pohakuloa (Olaa)	2600	.....
Waialeale	750	.....
Kapoho	110	96.57
Pohokiki	10	94.79†
Kamali	650	.....
Kalapana	8	95.93
MAUI—		
Kahului	10	.....
Lahaina	600	.....
Olowalu	15	5.77
Waipae Ranch	700	28.72
Kaupo (Mokulau Coffee Co.)	285	82.80
Kipahulu	.....	74.81†
Hama Plantation	60	62.93
Nabiku	.....	.....
Haku	700	66.15
Kula	4000	34.83
Puomalei	1400	64.47
Pala	180	.....
Haleakala Ranch	2000	31.28
MOLOKAI—		
Mapulehu	70	46.21
LANAI—		
Koele	1600	.....
Waipaa	.....	.....
OAHU—		
Punahou W. Bureau	50	44.94
Kulaokahu	.....	.....
Kewalo (King St.)	15	38.41
Makiki Reservoir	150	50.28†
Makiki Park	10	19.93
School St. (Bishop)	50	48.65
Insane Asylum	30	50.56
Nuuanu (W. W. Hall)	50	45.27
Nuuanu (Wyllie St.)	250	83.24
Nuuanu (Elec. Sta.)	405	.....
Nuuanu, Luakaha	550	162.77
Maunawili	300	55.83
Kaneohe	100	.....
Waimanalo	25	41.24
Ahulimanu	350	67.81
Kahuku	25	37.98
Waianae	1700	56.66
Ewa Plantation	60	.....
Walapa	200	21.54
KAUAI—		
Lihue, Grove Farm	200	38.95
Lihue (Molokoa)	300	52.37
Hanalei	200	30.91†
Kilauea	325	68.55
Hanalei	10	87.45
Walapa	32	.....

* Approximately. † One month missing. Where more than one month is missing, the space is left blank.

C. J. LYONS

Meteorologist Gov't Survey.

TOOK A SEVERE COLD AFTER THE BIG FIRE.

After the big fire in Cripple Creek, I took a very severe cold and tried many remedies without help; the cold only becoming more settled. After using three small bottles of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, both the cold and cough left me, and in this high altitude it takes a meritorious cough remedy to do any good.—G. S. Henderson, Editor Daily Advertiser, Cripple Creek, Col. Sold by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents for H. I., all druggists and dealers.

REPLY IS MADE

Strong Statements in Answer in Stock Case.

BATTLE FOR WAIALUA SHARES

Respondents Make Clear Denials. The Company's Side—Mr. Dillingham's Version.

The Waialeale Agricultural Company has filed answers to plaintiffs J. A. Hopper, McCandless Bros. and J. A. McCandless in the big sugar stock case. In their answers defendants admit that they are duly incorporated with a capital stock of \$3,500,000.

The respondents deny that any prospectus was prepared, issued or published by or with their consent, knowledge, authority or acquiescence as alleged in plaintiffs' bills.

Respondents further answer, that they have no means of knowing whether or not said defendants, Welch & Co., Francis and Tucker, John H. Soper and E. S. Valentine did offer for sale in the city of San Francisco any stock in the Waialeale Agricultural Co., defendant, and therefore deny the same.

Respondents say that in so far as said Welch & Co., J. H. Soper, E. S. Valentine, or said Francis and Tucker, acting as their agents, had any authority to offer for sale any shares in said company, that the same was in pursuance of alleged authority claimed to have been alleged by said J. H. Soper and E. S. Valentine from defendant B. F. Dillingham, and the respondent, B. F. Dillingham, says and the other respondents signing this answer say that they are informed and believe and allege upon information and belief, that all authority of every nature at any time held by said Soper or by said Valentine from said Dillingham had been legally terminated by said Dillingham prior to the time of making any alleged sale of said stock or the taking of any alleged subscription of said stock, by said Soper, Valentine, or by said Francis and Tucker; and all alleged contracts or options between said parties had prior to that time ceased to exist.

Respondents deny that the Waialeale Agricultural Sugar Co. is identical with the Waialeale Agricultural Co., Limited.

Respondents deny upon information and belief that the plaintiffs were solicited by Welch & Co., and have no means of knowing that plaintiffs were solicited by others mentioned in their bill.

Respondents admit that plaintiffs paid money to Welch & Co., at the time of making their alleged subscriptions for stock, but deny that the money was deposited in payment of any assessment made or authorized by the Waialeale Agricultural Company or by any persons having any authority to represent it, but that said payment was a deposit at an earlier time required by said defendant B. F. Dillingham, personally on his own behalf, as is more fully set out below in the answer.

Respondents deny that the plaintiffs upon making the alleged subscriptions became members of the Waialeale Agricultural Co. upon its incorporation and therefore entitled to a delivery of the shares alleged to have been subscribed for.

The alleged subscriptions have not been accepted by the respondents nor has any person, corporation or firm been authorized to accept them.

Respondents further say that prior to the time of receiving any notice that plaintiffs desired to become share holders in said company that bona fide subscriptions for all the shares of stock had been accepted and it is beyond the power of the respondents to deliver the shares claimed by complainants.

B. F. Dillingham denies that any amount was paid to Welch & Co., on account of shares in the Waialeale Agricultural Co., within the time limited by him for such payments.

Respondents say that the individuals and firms mentioned in bill of complaint were not their agents and that their actions were repudiated by respondents as soon as brought to their notice.

Respondents say that they admit that none of the formal certificates for shares of the capital stock of said company have at this time been issued but say that all of the shares were allotted to persons named in the schedule annexed and made a part of the answer, and that the persons were accepted as stock holders before the alleged subscriptions were made by plaintiffs.

Respondents admit that the stock is not listed, but deny that it has not an ascertainable market value.

Respondents admit that plaintiffs are able and ready to perform all lawful requirements for a transfer of stock.

J. B. Atherton, E. D. Tenney and W. A. Bowen say that they, previous to October 29, 1898, had no knowledge of the terms of any agreement between B. F. Dillingham and J. H. Soper and E. S. Valentine; that the 10,000 shares subscribed for by said Dillingham were fully within the control of Dillingham and of no other person, that on the 20th day of October, the Secretary was informed in writing by Dillingham that he had disposed of the 10,000 shares and furnished a list of the persons who had acquired such shares, that on the 21st these persons were notified that the shares had been apportioned to them and that they forthwith subscribed for the shares at the office of the company, and were accepted as stockholders. A letter written on the 21st day of October, 1898,

NEW YORK'S POISON MYSTERY.
Henry Barnett, of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, New York, got a bottle of medicine by mail. He took some of it and died. Harry Cornish received, also by mail, what was supposed to be bromo-seltzer. He gave a dose to Mrs. Kate J. Adams, who died. The holder was purchased in Newark. Molinoux is a member of the club.

by Welch & Co. was the first notice that respondents had that any one had claimed to have subscribed for any shares in San Francisco. The letter was received on or about the 28th.

B. F. Dillingham answering, says that he disposed of the shares allotted him, all but 1,500, which he reserved for himself, all before the 20th day of October 1898.

Respondent Dillingham further says that on the 20th day of June 1898, he gave to J. H. Soper and E. S. Valentine an option to place stock of the par value of \$1,000,000 in a company then under discussion; that said option expired on the 10th day of July 1898, the whole scheme being abandoned.

On the 16th day of August this respondent offered to J. H. Soper \$500,000 in the Waialeale Agricultural Company, which was then in process of formation and this offer was without consideration and was subject to revocation by respondent. The option was not accepted by Soper. On the 27th day of August this respondent gave to Soper the further opportunity to subscribe for and take \$1,000,000 in the stock of said company. The option was limited by terms until the return of the first mail from San Francisco, after the receipt of said letter by said Soper. Other monetary conditions were imposed as evidence of good faith. The respondent says that the terms were not complied with. The option expired by its own limitation and Soper and Valentine were notified that this respondent would not be bound by the same.

This respondent (Dillingham) says that the options and agreements were offered to Soper and Valentine in consequence of and in reliance upon the truth of representations made by Soper and Valentine to this respondent that said Valentine represented a syndicate of capitalists who were ready to invest \$1,000,000 in the Hawaiian Islands, and he says that the statements were in fact false and fraudulently made by said Valentine with intent to deceive this respondent, and did deceive him.

SENATORSHIP.

A. U. P. Nominating Convention is Called.

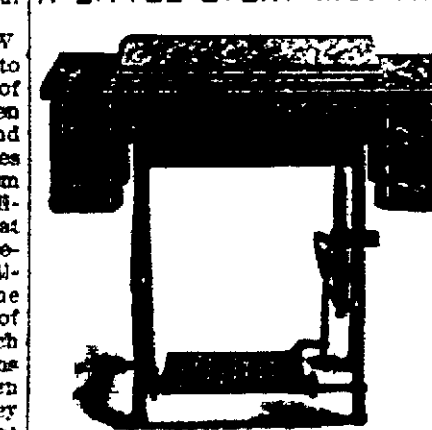
Chairman George W. Smith, of the American Union Party Nominating Convention of 1897, yesterday issued a call for a meeting of that body on Saturday evening at 7:30 o'clock in the Chamber of Commerce hall. The purpose of this gathering will be to nominate a Senator to succeed H. W. Schmidt, resigned.

The personnel of the convention: B. F. Dillingham, F. A. Hosmer, J. A. Kennedy, W. H. Hooge, Robert Grieve, J. H. Fisher, J. S. Martin, S. B. Rose, E. F. Bishop, G. W. Smith, W. McBride, F. S. Dodge, J. A. McCandless, E. Benner, C. B. Gray, Ed Towse, Julius Asche, George N. Day, William Henry, R. McKague, W. K. Rathburn, Andrew Cox, Judge Kekahune, W. J. Lowrie, E. B. Mikalemi, J. A. Low, W. R. Sims, L. D. Kellipio, G. W. Farr, J. M. Poepe, C. R. Carter, O. Bergstrom and J. C. Cluney.

Shipment of Bodies.

Letters are being written by Col. Ruhlen to the captains of all the companies which have left men behind in the cemeteries of Honolulu. This necessitates writing letters to nearly every regiment of men which has passed through here to Manila. Over

We Don't Want Your Money!
Your Promise to Pay
A LITTLE EVERY MONTH is what we would like.



Honolulu.

BUY A SEWING MACHINE

On the Installment Plan. We are Sole Agents for the two Best Makes, viz.

"WHEELER & WILSON"
AND THE **"DOMESTIC."**

Both of which we guarantee. All kinds of Machine Needles and Machine Parts kept in stock or imported to order.

L. B. KERR, Sole Agent.

The best at the lowest price at HOPPS.

Fibric Rugs

for your parlor, dining-room and bedroom.

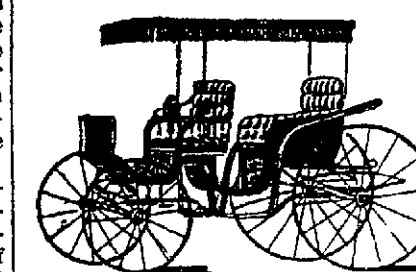
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of very handsome patterns.

Repairs and Upholstering
A SPECIALTY.

J. HOPP & CO.

Leading Furniture Dealers,
KING & BETHEL STS.

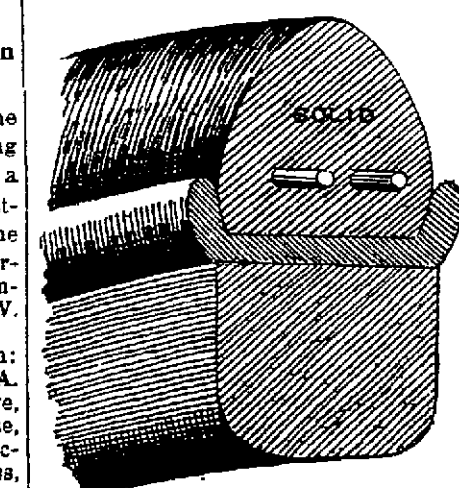


Ex. S. G. Wilder

Brought us along with other Carriages a handsome line of

New Family Surreys

with or without Rubber Tires. Large Roomy Seats.



SCHUMAN'S

CARRIAGE AND HARNESS REPOSITORY,
Fort Street, ABOVE CLUB STABLES.

GET IT AT WATERHOUSE'S

HOLIDAY ART CROCKERY ETC.

As a rule people do not wish to be rushed into buying anything—they would prefer to take their own time—their leisure moments and shop to see what store keeps the prettiest and best display.

We believe we have the best and handsomest line of Crockery and Glassware.

For this reason and the one stated above, about leisure time, we want you to see our line at any time and as many times as you wish. These are a few of the lines:

Majolica, Carlsbad, Bohemian, Daulton Fancy, Wedgewood, (in white and blue, white and green.)

Queen's Jubilee Jugs, B & H Art Lamps, American and European Cut Glass.

All in the handsomest and very latest designs

You will confer upon us a favor if you will make our store your headquarters when on a shopping expedition.

J. T. WATERHOUSE

Waverley Block, Bethel Street.

Groceries, Hardware, Crockery.

Established in 1851. Leaders in 1898

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1899

SENATOR PERKINS' INSTRUCTED
VOTE.

Senator Perkins' declaration in the Senate, that he was entirely opposed to the acquisition of the Philippines, but would vote for it, as provided in the treaty, because the legislature of California so instructed him to do, renews again the discussion of the question whether or not a Senator represents merely his own State, or represents the people of all the States. The view taken by the leading statesmen from the adoption of the Constitution and since, has been that if each Senator or Representative was subject to the control of his immediate constituents the Federal government would be crippled in its efficiency. For upon such a theory of procedure the Senate could not properly act on any measure until forty-five States could be heard from. The embarrassing question would then arise, if the State Legislatures represent the people, why should not Senator Perkins, and those who agree with him, ask a vote of the people on every important measure, instead of consulting only their representatives in the Legislatures.

The writers on political science do not agree with Senator Perkins in his practice, although they must and do agree with his underlying idea that he, and all other representatives, must enforce the will of the people. This is the rule of democracy, even if it is an inconvenient and even disastrous rule.

There is good reason for believing that President McKinley is not in favor of Imperialism, but he wisely interprets the language of the Constitution to be such as to direct him to carry out the will of the people. Senator Perkins ascertains that will by consulting only the Legislature of one State. President McKinley searches for the will of the people through the declarations of statesmen, politicians and the press. But, unfortunately, he has been for some months, calling for a settled opinion from a large nation that has not made up its mind in the matter. The prevailing belief in California is that the acquisition of the Philippines will be of direct and immediate benefit to the Californians. Therefore, the acquisition is wise and necessary. But the majority of States do not see any immediate cash returns in the acquisition, and therefore do not act as promptly as the State of California.

The difficulty with Senator Perkins' position is, that if it is correct, he cannot use his capacity or judgment in the Senate, and declares himself to be the mouthpiece of a Legislature that often does not express the will of the people. His colleague, Senator White, in the Senate asks him: "If the political dominance in the Legislature changes, shall a Republican Senator submit to the instruction of a Democratic Legislature?" Senator Perkins is not quite prepared to answer. Senator White says his colleague practically advocates the "ad referendum" in ordinary matters of legislation.

When Senator Lamar was instructed by the Legislature of Mississippi to vote for free coinage, he replied that the Legislature had no right to control his serious convictions. Senator Perkins, on the other hand invites the Legislature to control his own convictions.

Perhaps he places a slight value upon them, and regards "convictions" as nuisances that one should get rid of in the quickest way.

GOOD ADVICE.

No American can give better advice, if he chooses to do so, than that remarkable man, C. P. Huntington. No living business man has in his long career, been interested in so many great prospects, or carried them successfully through so many financial crises as he. In a recent interview he said:

In my opinion we are going to have at least two or three years of good times. I gauge what is to be by what has been. Business moves in waves, sometimes up and sometimes down.

During the sixty years that I have been in business I have watched conditions and changes very closely and I know that any person who calculates on more than three years of really good times out of each period of ten years calculates on something that never happened. Of course I except the years during and immediately following the civil war. Then abnormal conditions prevailed. In those days we wanted money in this country and we simply manufactured it.

Just now the trend of things appears to be toward prosperity. Of course people may overdo the thing. They may climb so fast that they will get dizzy and fall. They should be careful and not lose the good things that are offered. Common sense and forethought should always prevail. In good times we must prepare for the bad times which must inevitably follow, and in bad times some of us prepare for the good times. Men are able

to make money in good times by the work that they do when times are hard. We do not sell things when prices are away down, but we get them ready to sell when prices go up."

This is rather a pessimistic view of things. Mr. Huntington said, within six years, that ninety per cent. of the men who had started life in California, at the same time he did in Sacramento, had "gone to the wall." He gave as a reason for this unfortunate fate of so many able and promising men, that they always calculated on having good times, and when financial trouble came, they were unprepared for it. When things were booming, he always advised, "look out for breakers ahead." But they scorned the advice of pessimists. In the end, after they had "gone to the wall," they came around to the pessimist, and asked for a little help to get on their feet.

THE SENATE DEBATE.

The conversational debate in the Senate, on the relation of the Constitution to the territories, has developed some sharp definition and construction of that instrument.

Mr. Foraker, especially, has been made the target of many searching questions. In reply to one question, he said:

"While in the territory when it is first acquired there is no operation of the Constitution, because the instrument is not self executing, and while there cannot be any operation of the Constitution in the Territories until we provide by legislation the necessary machinery—while all this is true, yet when we do come to legislate, we, sitting here as Senators, are bound by the limitations and restrictions of the Constitution, and cannot disregard them."

In reply to Senator Rawlins, he said: "Until Congress shall legislate so as to set the Constitution in motion, these rights belong to the citizens in the Territories in an abstract way simply; they cannot be reduced to a practical enjoyment. The Constitution extends in a certain way, but not in a practical and operating way; that is all."

Senator Hoar asked Senator Foraker, "whether or not all the Constitutional provisions, restraints, and commands which apply to our domestic Territories will apply as soon as Congress begins to legislate for them?" The Senator replied, that "so far as all personal rights and privileges were concerned, they did apply." "When it comes to the question whether or not customs duties shall be made uniform throughout the United States, including the Philippines, a different question arises."

The debates disclose the fears of some Senators, who favor the ratification of the treaty, that the ratification may compel the government to retain the Philippines for ten years at least. The treaty provides that Spanish ships and merchandise may enter the Philippines on the same terms as American ships and merchandise. The United States also agree to protect ecclesiastical property. To do so, implies continual sovereignty. A ratification of the treaty may, therefore, carry with it an assent to the doctrine that the United States may hold and govern colonies.

Senator Turner on this point calls the attention of the Senate to the fact that the Revolutionary war was prosecuted in order to destroy a colonial system, that did not involve or preserve representation, or self government.

The nation is now "thinking aloud" through the brain and voice of Congress. The voices of the Jingoists are no longer heard. In the long speeches little is said about planting the flag in the Orient. The serious situation is realized, and the more thoroughly the questions are investigated, the stronger is the disposition to act with caution, and at the same time discharge the duty of the nation, if that duty can be defined, towards the Philippines.

THE DRAMA.

So valuable may be the instruction given to school children through the stage the German educators have introduced the living drama as a part of current education in the city of Hamburg. In November last "Wilhelm Tell" was given before 8,000 children. It was followed by other plays of similar character. The earnest apostles of education in America are now giving some attention to the subject. It seems to be conceded that the living drama, like the painting must serve a high purpose in educating children. As a school of manners and conversation the drama will, in time take a leading part because those who present it have the special opportunities for making themselves leaders and instructors in these important matters.

The most marked trait or characteristic of the late Judge H. A. Widemann was a strong and influential individuality. He was a man of sound judgment and of the best instincts and his power of leadership was always in the direction that he believed right.

JUDGE WIDEMANN.

One of the admirable traits in the character of the late Judge Widemann was his steady loyalty to the native race. Having allied himself to it, by marriage, he accepted the consequences political and social, and became a conspicuous example of fidelity to it, under adverse circumstances. His influence, in this regard was of an elevating kind. This loyalty to the native race involved the necessity of a similar loyalty to the monarchy. He was, and until the end, remained its steadfast friend.

It is known that he declared himself to be one of the earliest of the annexationists. This opinion was expressed, if we are correctly informed, soon after his arrival here, and at the time Kamehameha III and his government, for sufficient reasons, were willing and anxious to place the islands under the protection of the United States. Subsequent events modified this opinion, and he became a steadfast supporter of the monarchy. Rightly or wrongly, he saw in the monarchy the only remaining bulwark against the invasion of aliens, and the preservation of the native race. In taking this position, he may have shown a defective insight into the logic of historical events, but he followed the general example of men, and among them, the wisest, who are governed by their sentiments rather than by dry reasoning. Those who disagreed with him can and should generally concede that he was entitled to respect, and perhaps, even honor, for his unflinching adherence to a cause which, in his opinion, involved the social life, and the happiness of those who were to come after him, and preserve his memory. His integrity of purpose in this respect raised him above the average man, and made him a notable character in our local history.

CHANGE IN LABOR CONDITIONS.

It is the general impression that the United States is the Paradise of the workman. It is the object of the theory and practice of the protectionists to make it so. From time to time parallels are drawn and published, showing the striking contrast between the abject life of the British or European laborer in contrast with that of the highly paid and free American workman. Whenever statements are made by the free traders that indicate the existence of comfort and contentment among the sons of toil in foreign lands, flat contradictions have been issued at once, and the authors of the statements have been charged with un-Americanism.

At the recent meeting of the Federation of Labor, held in Kansas City, two British delegates were present. One of them, Mr. Thorne, the Secretary of the British Gasworkers Union, was asked on his return to England for his impressions of America. He replied:

"Old England for me. The men earn more money in the United States, but they are not nearly so well off. Bread is ten pence a quarter loaf. No, I am pleased to get back, and I certainly, as a workman, would not choose the States for a home."

There is however, this difference between the workmen of the two countries. The American has at present more wants than the Englishman, and requires more wages to supply them. He will not accept some of the conditions of the Englishman's life. He may not get any better food or clothes than the Englishman, but he is not contented if he fails to obtain some kinds of luxuries. So near alike are the conditions of many trades on both sides of the Atlantic, the steamship lines do a large business in carrying men back and forth who labor in one country or the other, according to the prevailing rates of wages.

THE CHINESE NEW YEAR.

In spite of the contempt which the proud Anglo-Saxon has theoretically for the Chinese, the three days of the Chinese New Year show the practical power of these "heathen" over us in domestic matters.

It seems that these holidays must be celebrated, according to traditions, by a total isolation from that class of people called "Foreign Devils," by the Chinese scholars and populace. It is during these days that the Celestials purify themselves from the stain of contact with low born aliens, and bring themselves back to a closer touch with their own very numerous gods and idols.

As we must submit to this bloodless but firm Chinese despotism, and permit household matters to fall into confusion, and every family "becomes its own cook," is there any reason why there should not be a new order of things, and all classes be brought together in harmony during these three days of suspense? The situation suggests that all denominations, together with those belonging to none, should unite in establishing three days of Fasting, coincident with the Chinese refusal to prepare food for the multitude. The Anglo-Saxon instead of being at the mercy of these Orientals would simply inform them that their services were not required. For those

who, owing to sickness, needed nourishment, public soup houses could be provided, with strict regulations forbidding the indulgence of the healthy and strong. Aside from the refining influence of hunger, for three days, upon the soul, there would be nothing better for the best hygienic condition of the overfed citizen, than semi-starvation for several days. Even a suggestion that our able bodied citizens should resort to the mountains and live on "roots" during the Chinese New Year, would be endorsed by many physicians, as a most beneficial change. Only by pursuing some feasible plan of this kind, can we enforce and realize the maxim that "all things work together for good," for, during these Chinese holidays, all things seem to be working together for bad.

THE THEATRE.

Dr. Bishop, as it may be seen in another column, continues to rebuke a class of men and women in this community, who attend the theatre, and who are quite as sensitive and intelligent on the subject of their social duties as he is.

The reason has been asked, why has the "stage" been so important a part of the social life of the world. Sidney Smith gives an excellent reason.

"Man could direct his ways by plain reason, and support his life by tasteless food; but God has given us wit, and flavor; and brightness and laughter; and perfumes, to enliven the day of man's pilgrimage, and to charm his pained steps over the burning marl." What God put into man, the theological schools, in their own wisdom, struck out as non-essential and impertinent. When Henry Ward Beecher said from his pulpit that "the angels laughed," the solemn schools called it sacrilege. At last we are beginning to find out that we possess some faculties, which were given us by the Almighty, to charm our pained steps over the burning marl. The play is only one manifestation.

THE JEWS.

The Jew succeeds in France. "There are in each Chamber of the Corps Legislatif at least four or five Jews; out of eighty-nine Prefects, forty-seven are Jews; and there is a large proportion of Jews in all the administrative departments throughout France. Some of the highest magistrates and some of the highest officers in the army are Jews; their success in the financial world is a matter of history in all countries where they have had any chance; and it is a success which has been made in an open field and on equal conditions with competitors of other races. In the world of scholarship there is an increasing number of men of Jewish birth who achieve distinction; the same thing may be said of science and literature."

In spite of the fact that Columbia College, in the city of New York, was founded by Americans for the education of Americans, the Jewish students are now dominating in its classes, and the "swell" young men of the city prefer Harvard or Yale. The prediction is made that within fifty years, the Jews will own the larger part of the real and personal estate of the city. Seven years ago the Century published an article in which it was stated that on Broadway, the great artery of trade in that city, about four-fifths of the mercantile houses were Jewish. A majority of the bankers are Jews. Although the majority of the Tammany party are Irishmen, they have repeatedly elected Jews to high city office.

Marvelous as the history of the Jews has been in Europe, it is still more marvelous in America.

When the rich Jews were ostracized in social life, because their manners were bad, and their education defective, they began to cultivate manners, and pay attention to the amenities of life. With their usual cleverness, they have formed an attractive refined social life of their own, enough to make it distinctive in the great city, and with the power of wealth behind them, will soon command the best social recognition. At the same time they do not seem to be anxious to enter American society. Over one-fourth of the children in the public schools are Jewish, and the proportion in the city college and the normal school is still larger.

The Jews are evidently destined to take a leading part in the evolution of the American nation. The time has not yet come for them to exercise a strong influence on the religious thought of the people. Their intellectual strength, under the influence of the schools and universities will, in another generation, place many of them among our best political and social leaders.

CHOATE ON CHARITY.

A public meeting for the raising of funds to support the Berkshire farm was recently held in New York. The farm contains 600 acres, and furnishes the means of educating bad boys. Mr. Joseph H. Choate spoke earnestly on

Terrible Pains

In the Stomach—Dreadful Headaches—Face and Neck Covered With Boils—Cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla—Skin is Now Clear.

"I was covered with boils all over my face and neck. I had dreadful headaches and pains in my stomach. I took medicines, but was not much benefited, and I procured six bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla. After taking the first bottle I could see an improvement. When I had taken a few more bottles the boils had all gone, my skin was clear, my appetite returned, and my health was entirely restored. I am thankful I ever found such a blood purifier as Hood's Sarsaparilla. I paid out a good deal of money for useless medicines before taking Hood's Sarsaparilla." W. F. BECKWITH, Hurlock, Maryland.

If you decide to try Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the Best in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Be sure to get Hood's. Price \$1, six for \$5.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

the subject. Among other things, he said:

One would think it would be necessary only to whisper to the people of this city that such an institution existed to have it placed on a firm and permanent foundation. However, the habitually charitable people in this city are not the ones to whom the appeal should be made. If there is any set of overcrowded and overworked people it is the habitually charitable of New York. It is said that to be successful a man must learn to save and invest his earnings in early life. It is no less true that the habit of charity must be acquired in early life. That is the reason we have so many rich crumpleheads in this city anywhere from thirty to eighty years old. The thought of giving in charity brings terror to their minds and a quaking to their hearts. I know a good many of them. So does each of you. If I had time before my prophesied departure from this country there is nothing I would enjoy more than to squeeze something out of them. The object is worth the effort, for it is the making of a man out of something worse than useless. It appeals to the common sense and economic sense of the people.

THE PASSING HOUR.

The First California has earned a change of post.

Gen. Gomez has exchanged the sword for the sandbag.

It is hoped the discussion on cemetery site will not furnish first tenants for the new burying ground.

In exploiting bicycle tire syndicates, Promoter Hooley did the very next thing to speculating in air.

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Havana grasped a bunch of American ideas so soon as the crop came to the surface.

Joe Marsden will be pained to learn that the mongoose is being used in experiments at the leprosy station. It is hoped there is no danger in the practice.

It looks like trouble in the Philippines. The situation must be very serious indeed when there is such censorship over both press dispatches and private messages.

Capt. Barker is to be commended for his decision to remain outside with the heavy-draft Oregon at this critical time in the cruise of the battleship. He remembers the Texas.

Colorado, the Centennial State, does not propose to be outdone by the Rand or the Klondike in gold production. But the blow of prosperity will kill the silver party in the State.

The advocates of the standing army of 100,000 were hard put in the House at Washington. The bill as it has passed is a surrender on the part of its advocates rather than even a compromise.

C. S. Desky should be told quietly, but earnestly, that there may be some delay in the extension of Fort street. With his new buildings every few weeks he is rather galloping in the direction of the mauka terminus of the thoroughfare.

It is not apprehended that there is really any danger of a ship with Hawaiian flag and cargo being caught at sea and confiscated for lack of national identity. The routes are not in pirate tracks.

The Waiwala shares controversy is now getting interesting. The issues are reached and the sledge-hammer answer given to the San Francisco claimants may be taken as the first of a series of sharp statements.

Be thankful for the balmy climate of Hawaii. In the Midwest in the United States they are hanging extensions on the thermometers. Travelers by wagon road are frozen to death in sight of houses and railroad traffic is suspended.

Sufficient observation was made by Lord Charles Beresford along one Oriental line to warrant him in making the statement that in his judgment Chinese would prove excellent soldiers. Chinese for the new army are now being drilled by British officers.

Some of the citizens who are watching Mr. Desky's operations in the neighborhood of the intersection of Fort and Beretania streets shake their

heads that he is trying to move the center of the city. As a matter of fact he is simply establishing a new business hub.

There has been, doubtless, mad comment on the action of Germany's representative at Apia, Samoa. If the man has exceeded his authority or failed in his duty his country will call him to account and make due reparation.

Hawaii Island, leading in many things, still holds the palm for heavy rainfall. But there is not enough of the moisture or it cannot be so applied that arid of those who have confidence in a full future for the big island is dampened.

Senator Teller denounced Aguinaldo and cited proclamations as conclusive that the rebel chief was unfit for the leadership of a republic. Perhaps when Aguinaldo received his literary training it was contemplated that he should enter the Spanish army or navy.

The Hanna-Payne shipping bill is not on a chute at Washington. It is hampered with amendments and besides is criticised by the committee minority as a plan to place \$400,000 in the pockets of the single company commonly reported to be behind the measure.

A new electric light company at San Francisco must accept a charter that provides for underground wires or remain out of the field. There are two companies. One is that the old company has the board hypnotised and the other is that the board is a noble body intent on protecting the dear people.

Now will Hilo be good? Probably not. More than likely the childish pique and evidences of utter helplessness will continue to be manifested in utterances of the papers of the town. Mr. Lansing, who goes to Pipetown in the interest of the Board of Health, or rather in the interest of the Second City, should be accompanied by a policeman. The officer could serve as a reserve receptacle when troubles are told.

With its new mammoth irrigation plant and its expansion of cane field area, Spreckelsville plantation seems to be booming along at a fairly good pace in the direction of the predicted 40,000 ton crop of sugar. It is now the dawning of the day of big things agriculturally in these islands. It is safe to predict that the next giant movement will be the consolidation of adjoining estates or groups of estates.

Gen. Otis, in reporting that a hospital it was proposed to place at Nagasaki at his disposal was not needed, has done something very similar to an act of Gen. Grant's. The great silent captain found when he took command of the Army of the Potomac that several thousand cavalrymen were without mounts. His predecessors had been asking for horses, knowing that there were no horses to be had. Gen. Grant wired to know if he should make infantry regiments or use unmounted cavalry or muster out the corps. Gen. Otis has so far been wise and careful in asking for things from Washington.

MIND UNBALANCED.

Henry Heitmann Reaches Coast in Bad Condition.

Henry Heitmann, formerly manager of the People's Ice Company, and at one time a member of the Government band, became temporarily insane during the voyage of the barkentine Archer, from Honolulu to San Francisco. Heitmann thought the captain and crew were conspiring to kill him, and refused food for nine days. When taken ashore at San Francisco he was in a very weak condition.

When searched at the city hall a gold watch and chain, two checks on the Claus Spreckels bank of Honolulu for \$9750, a check on the Bishop Bank of Honolulu for \$150, a certificate of deposit on the Bank of Hawaii for \$25 and \$212 in cash was found on him.

Accidentally Shot.

Corp. Pryer, of the Twenty-second Regulars, was accidentally shot just a few minutes before the Senator sailed from San Francisco. Pryer was lying in his bunk while Private Lovegreen, nearby him, was examining a loaded revolver when a shell exploded, the bullet striking the corporal in the right arm. Lovegreen was arrested and the corporal taken to the hospital.

Travel Sights.

Some of the officers on the Oregon saw a bull fight at Lima during the time that the battleship was anchored in the Callao harbor. A party of officers also ascended the Andes in the remarkable railroad built by Meigs of San Francisco. The road is 103 miles long, climbs to an elevation of 16,000 feet, near the head of the Amazon river.

JUST RECEIVED:

A fresh supply of

Bavarian Beer,

[SPATEN BREW]

Quarts and Pints.

Wuerzberger Beer

... QUARTS.

Pilsen Beer

... QUARTS.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.

ON UPPER FORT

New Orpheum Block with Stores and Rooms.

IT IS CHAS. S. DESKEY'S LATEST

Two Stories—Brick Veneer—is to be Finished in a Rush—in Front of Theater.

The excavation work on Chas. S. Deskey's new Orpheum block, on Fort, just above Berea, is now under way and within sixty days must the contractors complete the building.

The Orpheum block will be two-story veneer brick. It will have a frontage on Fort street of 120 feet with a depth of 60 feet. There is no especial or typical style or design to the general building. It has very wide projecting cornices and has a center pediment, in which is inscribed "Orpheum Block, 1899."

The store fronts on the main floor have been patterned after the modern Eastern fronts, with very large plate glass. The doors set back about five feet from the walk and immense plate glass side-lights give them a very attractive and metropolitan appearance. The entrance ways overhead are artistically paneled.

There are five stores, each nineteen feet wide. In the center is an entrance way—14 feet—leading to the theater which sets back 70 feet from the sidewalk. The store way adjoining the entrance is designed for a restaurant. On the makai and mauka sides are passageways leading from the exits of the theater.

The second story will be divided up into rooms for lodging purposes. These rooms will be modernly arranged, with closets and baths. Large corridors have been provided for on the upper floor and three skylights will give ample light to the inside rooms. There will be twenty-nine rooms in all on the second floor. The ventilation throughout will be excellent; particular attention having been given this point by the architects.

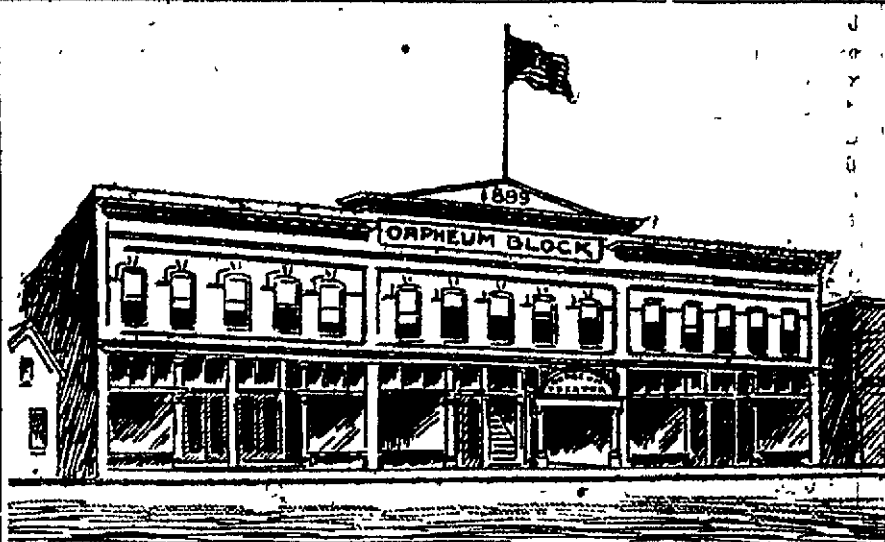
The theater is already erected and has a seating capacity of about 1,000. The Orpheum block will be the first brick veneer building to be erected in Honolulu. H. L. Kerr & Company are the architects and builders.

***** A SENORA ABOARD.

One of the passengers aboard the U. S. Transport steamship Morgan City was a lovely matron of the perfect, highest, Castilian type. She had the deftly chiseled features, the bewitching wealth of hair, the deep black soul windows beneath arched brows, delicate as thistle down, the lips of the aristocrat, the teeth of an Oriental queen and all the elegance and grace of bearing that could well be imagined. She was all that one would picture the darling of a select household of Old Madrid. Her's was such a personality as a fete visions conjure. Senora was of Spain. She is the wife of an officer in the American navy and journeys to join her husband in the service of his country in the Philippines. What her thoughts are, what experiences are in store for her might be materialized into a romance with much shading of sadness. From the expression of her features, unconsciously betraying a pride of family and race, nothing could be guessed. Senora was unruffled on the ship. It is fancied that it would be difficult to disturb her equilibrium. She traveled before her marriage to the American continent and has lived in the United States about five years, being prominent in the society circles of one of the large cities. Senora exhibits no sentiment. There is the deepest regard for her on the ship. As a diversion she has organized a class in Spanish. There are recitations twice a day and the language is used as much as possible.

***** MILES IN DANGER.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—A special to the Sun from Washington says: The reiteration by Major-General Miles to a statement given out for publication in New York last night that the beef served to the soldiers in the war with Spain had been poisoned by chemicals and was unfit to eat, may have a decided bearing on the official future of the Major-General commanding the Army. Up to this time General Miles has been protected from being called to account for his criticism of the Administration through the promise of immunity from prosecution to witnesses testifying before the War Investigating Commission and because he declined to acknowledge responsibility for the interviews purporting to have been had with him by newspaper reporters. The patience of the Administration has been severely tried and the latest contribution of the commanding General has about exhausted it.



CHAS. S. DESKEY'S NEW BUILDING.

(Plans by H. L. KERR & CO.)

bility for the interviews purporting to have been had with him by newspaper reporters. The patience of the Administration has been severely tried and the latest contribution of the commanding General has about exhausted it.

Their Excuse Valid.

It is learned that it was incorrect and unjust on the part of the Advertiser to say that the German officers on a ship of their country at Rio were in any way discourteous to the officers of the American navy aboard the Oregon or Iowa. It happened, as is now well settled, that the day on which the Germans sent regrets instead of attending a function on the day, was a German holy day. The incident of the cheering was an affair entirely between the Britishers and Americans.

MUCH MORE GOLD

Greatest Strike of Yellow Metal Yet Known.

Seems to Surpass the Klondike. Ore that Runs 80 Per cent. Many Millions in Sight

DENVER (Col.), Jan. 29.—The recent strike of the Isabella, at Cripple Creek, has rendered the Colorado mining world speechless with amazement, and the rest of the world interested in the production of gold is likely to be stricken the same way as soon as the facts of the discovery are learned. It is stated by a committee of newspaper men who visited the property to-day that half the wonders of the mine cannot be told, for the ore is of such a character as not to be believed unless seen and subjected to severe tests. The strike began with a streak of sylvanite eighteen inches wide, overlaid with a seam of stuff that was almost pure gold of the same width. The latter could be whittled with a jack-knife into shreds like lead, and many of the miners employed in the workings, who had experience in the famous silver mines of Aspen, where silver was taken out in almost pure state by the medium of saws and chisels, say this display of gold surpasses that stuff as dross compares to precious metal.

Since Saturday the same have opened out until now there is a display of gold twenty feet long and six feet wide, with three inches thick of solid gold metal that will not require any treatment before selling to the Mint. This stuff will run at the rate of \$300,000 to a ton, and with the streak widening and lengthening it is estimated that there is \$5,000,000 in sight. The ore will run 80 per cent. pure gold. This is heralded as the greatest strike of gold in the history of the world, as the best metallurgists cannot recall anything of a similar nature in all their readings or experiences.

RACE WAR THREATENED

Shots Exchanged Between Mexican Penitentes and Americans.

SANTA FE (N. M.), Feb. 1.—Word has been received here that twenty shots were exchanged two nights ago in Taos Plaza between the native Mexican penitentes and the American element. Owing to wretched marksmanship no one was hit, but the condition of things up there is so tense that it only needs the shooting of a Mexican or an American to start the entire country in blaze and drench it with blood.

The Americans are ready to move their families away on short notice. The members of the Legislature from that section, for purposes of protection, will urge the speedy organization of the New Mexican Rangers Company. A member of the Legislature says it is only a question of a short time before one side or the other will wipe its opponent off the face of the earth.

Two county lines have been the seat of every insurrection in New Mexico, both national and local, Indian and Mexican, since the Territory was ceded by Mexico.

IS NO JUSTICE

Prediction that Dreyfus Cannot Be Cleared.

Too Much Sentiment Cause Injured by His Friends—May War on Jews.

PARIS, Feb. 1.—The most ardent supporters of the theory that Dreyfus was unjustly condemned now admit that there is no longer the least hope that justice will be done. A prominent member of the University of Paris, who from the first has been a champion of a revision of the trial, says: "For ninety-nine out of a hundred Frenchmen the guilt or innocence of Dreyfus is a matter of sentiment. All the reasoning in the world would not induce them to change their attitude. There are millions of Frenchmen who will insist upon Dreyfus' guilt in spite of any proof to the contrary. A feature of the situation is that the attitude of this majority is dictated by motives which they believe to be deserving of the highest respect. I admit that some of the Dreyfusards are much to blame for this. The best cause may be ruined by disreputable adherents, and there are men on the Dreyfus side of whom every patriotic Frenchman is the natural enemy. While the majority of us have been merely demanding that justice should be done, a pestilent minority has made this demand an excuse for virulent onslaughts on institutions we hold in great esteem."

In conclusion the member of the university predicted that the result of the agitation will be "an onslaught of unparalleled violence on the Jews, as the masses are convinced that they are at the bottom of the whole trouble."

WILL BE SAVED.

Gen. Eagan Guilty, But Will Set Off Lightly

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—On the first ballot, and without a dissenting vote, General Charles Patrick Eagan has been found guilty of "conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman." This comes from a source which is almost as trustworthy as a member of the court-martial would be. General Eagan having been found guilty upon the first charge, it followed as a matter of course that he was guilty of the second offense. The penalty for the first offense is fixed by law at dismissal from the Army, and the court has no discretion in the matter, but must make this recommendation.

General Eagan will not be dismissed, however. The finding of the court was pro forma, for the use of the language charged and admitted was sufficient to bring about this verdict. Upon the plea of excitement the court could not act. But the President, having power to modify and ameliorate the penalty, will let General Eagan go with a reprimand. Possibly he may also be placed on waiting orders and afterward retired.

CALIFORNIA SENATORSHIP

SACRAMENTO, Feb. 1.—Two ballots were taken for United States Senator today, with practically no changes in the relative position of the leaders. The ballots were the thirty-eighth and thirty-ninth of the session. The lowest number of votes for the session were cast on the thirty-ninth ballot, ninety-six. The thirty-eighth ballot resulted as follows:

Grant	22
Burns	19
Bulla	13
Barnes	10
Scott	2
Bard	3
Estee	1
Felton	1
White (D)	24
Rosenfeld (D)	2
De Vries (D)	1
Total	97

The thirty-ninth ballot was the same except that Grant had twenty-one votes, Redcliff refraining from voting to correct the erroneous pairing of a Burns man.

Visitor—"Tommy, I wish to ask you a few questions in grammar." Tommy—"Yes, sir." Visitor—"If I give you the sentence, 'The pupil toras his teacher,' what is that?" Tommy—"Sarcasm."

Impure Blood

Suffered for three years

Mr. F. Westall of Mitcham, So. Australia, sends us his portrait which shows a smooth and healthy condition of the skin. But he has had the following experience.



"For the past three years I have been suffering from an eruption of the body. I had medical attendance and had medicine to take and a lotion for outward application, but they did not do me the slightest good. In fact I tried all sorts of medicine and nothing seemed to relieve me. My life was a burden. I had no appetite and I could not sleep. I was strongly advised to try

DR. AYER'S Sarsaparilla

by a friend who had received great benefit from it. I did so, and after taking only two bottles the itching left me and I felt better in every way. I continued taking the Sarsaparilla and altogether took six bottles. I am now free from the eruption and can eat and sleep as well as I ever did in my life. It is now about eight months since I was cured, so I am sure I can say the cure is a permanent one."

For constipation take Dr. Ayer's Pills. They promptly relieve and surely cure. Take them with Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla one side the other.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

CORRECTION
The rainfall table on Page 3 of today's Gazette is for the year 1898, and not for the month of January, as erroneously stated in the headline.

Chinese New Year.

This will be the big Konohe night. Hana Plantation, \$19.75 bid \$19.87 asked.

Sugar is 4 5-16, an advance of one-sixteenth.

Hawaiian Commercial \$66.50 bid, \$66.75 asked.

Hutchinson Plantation, \$34.00 bid, \$34.25 asked.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Lose go to California this month.

W. D. Alexander, Jr., will go to California next month.

Sam Widdifield is confined in the hospital at Manila.

Both transports have a big mail for the soldier boys at Manila.

Tom Gay is on the island of Kahoolawe looking after his interests.

Special meeting of Hawaiian Lodge No. 21, this evening, Friday, at 7:30.

The Klondike clean-up for the coming season is estimated at \$50,000,000.

Inspector General of Schools Townsend has gone to Kauai on an official trip.

Contractor Kerr is building a beautiful residence for Robert Lewers at Waikiki.

Paul Isenberg received five well-bred horses from San Francisco on the C. D. Bryant.

The Senator and Ohio are carrying about 5,000 tons of Government stores to Manila.

The Board of Health may request the use of the ferrets for the next official trip to Molokai.

Colonel and Mrs. Macfarlane will leave for San Francisco on the City of Peking next week.

James Campbell and E. S. Cunha will visit San Francisco in April, accompanied by their families.

The Hawaiian Fruit and Packing Co. has changed its name to the Apokaa Sugar Company, Limited.

John Dow has left Wailuku plantation and is now head luna at Kehe, Maui, under W. F. Pogue.

It is reported that John D. Spreckels is interested in some of the vessels lately seeking Hawaiian register.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Phillips, of San Francisco are staying at the Hawaiian hotel. Mrs. Phillips was formerly Mrs.

Henry F. Martin, and was the defendant in the famous Martin will case.

Capt. Powell is now in charge of the Salvation Army work in Honolulu.

Warden Henry stated yesterday that there were sixty-eight inmates at Oahu prison at the present time.

The new commission firm of Von Hamm and Young, has leased the Waterhouse stores on Queen street.

Lieut. Col. John A. Hull, Twenty-second Infantry, U. S. A., who is in the city, is a son of Congressman Hull, of Iowa.

David Center has resigned the management of Waianae plantation to take charge of the new plantation on Molokai.

It is quite likely that Fred Meyers, now head luna at Waianae plantation, may be selected to succeed David Center as manager.

If you want an inferior cigar don't go to Hollister & Co.'s. They keep nothing but pure American, Havana and Manila cigars.

President Dole, with his staff officer, Maj. Geo. C. Potter, was a guest of Capt. Barker at luncheon yesterday, aboard the Oregon.

Ex S. G. Wilder, another car load of the celebrated Gurney cleanable refrigerators, direct from the factory, for W. W. Dimond & Co., Ltd.

C. G. Ballentyne is expected to return from the States on any steamer now. He will probably come on the Aorangi, due February 17.

United States Special Agent Sewall had Capt. A. S. Barker and Flag Lieutenant Eberle, of the Oregon, for his guests at dinner last evening.

E. K. Miller and W. H. Crosson, tourists, will leave next week on a tour of Hawaii and Maui. They are charmed with the Islands and may locate here.

H. A. Allen, of Fraser & Chalmers, and Lieut. Eberle, of the Oregon, were classmates at Annapolis. They had a pleasant meeting in Honolulu yesterday.

Mrs. Waller and Miss Cosigan, prominent Oakland society people, are staying at the Hawaiian hotel. They will not return home until some time in March.

Rev. and Mrs. Wm. Kincaid will entertain the Young Men's Research Club at its meeting on February 17. P. M. Pond will read a paper on "Vocations and Avocations."

At the meeting of the stockholders of W. W. Dimond & Co., Ltd., held at their office February 9th, Miss L. A. Paris was elected treasurer vice Geo. H. Paris, resigned.

The Volcano Stables Company was given the contract to build one section on the Kaupakua road, near Hilo. The price is \$6,749. Francisco Martin's bid on the work was \$8,350.

Among the treasures aboard the Oregon is the mammoth silver punchbowl service presented to that ship by the Oregonians in 1897. Capt. Barker was her commander at the time.

Howard E. Wright has been deposed as speaker of the House of the California Legislature. He was found to be a statesman for revenue. Alden Anderson is the new speaker.

It was stated by one of the officers on the Ohio yesterday that the Twenty-second regulars would probably be taken to Iloilo on the transports at once, after reporting at Manila.

Franklin Austin contemplates starting a magazine in Honolulu, which will have for its ambition, the recognition of the world as the official paper on matters pertaining to the Pacific Islands.

The officers of the Twenty-second Infantry and their wives, as well as the through passengers on the Rio de Janeiro, were delighted with the band concert at the Hawaiian hotel last evening.

Joseph F. Smith, of the Utan Mormon church, will return to his home in Salt Lake City on February 21. He will be accompanied by his wife, two daughters, Albert W. Davis, Miss Davis and Miss Makanae.

W. W. Carlyle has retired as first lieutenant of Company H, First Regiment, N. G. H. An election for a successor will be held in the company room on February 20. Capt. John Schaefer will preside at the election.

The Red Cross ladies are receiving books for the Manila soldiers at their headquarters. These will be forwarded on the transport Senator. Quite a number of packages containing books, papers and periodicals, were sent on the Morgan City this week.

Wm. P. Toler, whose death in California was lately mentioned in this paper, was at one time while a resident of Honolulu, the secretary of the Oahu Railway and Land Company, Ltd. It was Wm. P. Toler who raised the first American flag at Monterey.

OUR REPUTATION

For fine watch work is widespread; but we wish to impress the few who may not yet be in line, with the necessity of sending their watches, when out of order to us directly; and not first allow every tinker to ruin the watch, after which, send it to us for proper repairs.

The Cost is always more to you, after such treatment; ever so much better to send it right down to us, for we allow nothing but perfect work to leave our workshop.

You will be surprised, too, how much cheaper it will be, and how much more satisfactory to you.

Watches are securely packed in wooden boxes, and returned in the safest possible manner.

H.F. WICHMAN

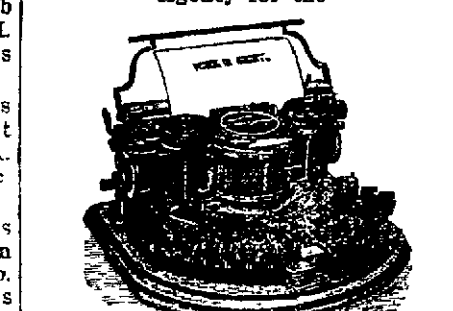
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Call or write for Catalogues.

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Your Money Savers.

TIME TABLE

Wilder's Steamship Company

—1899—

S. S. KINAU,

CLARKE, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 3 o'clock p. m., touching at Lahaina, Maiala Bay and Makana the same day; Mahukona, Kawaihae and Laupahoehoe the following day, arriving at Hilo on Wednesday evening.

Returning, will sail from Hilo every Friday at 6 o'clock p. m., touching at Laupahoehoe, Mahukona, Kawaihae, Makana, Maiala Bay and Lahaina, arriving at Honolulu Saturday night.

Will call at Pohokiki, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.

The popular route to the Volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance.

S. S. CLAUDINE,

CAMERON, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu Tuesday at 5 p. m., touching at Kahului, Hana, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once a month.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers without notice and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the Landings to receive their freight, this company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live Stock received only at owner's risk.

This Company will not be responsible for Money or Valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of Purser.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.

The Company will not be liable for loss of, nor injury to, nor delay in, the delivery of baggage or personal effects of the passenger beyond the amount of \$100.00, unless the value of the same be declared, at or before the issue of the ticket, and freight is paid thereon.

All employees of the Company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt therefor in the form prescribed by the Company and which may be seen by shippers on application to the purser of the Company's steamers.

Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without such receipt, it will be solely at the risk of the shipper.

C. L. WRIGHT, President.
S. B. ROSE, Secretary.
CAPT. J. A. KING, Port Supt.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co. AND Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA: FOR SAN FRANCISCO:

RIO DE JANEIRO	FEB. 9	CITY OF PEKING	FEB. 11
COPTIC	FEB. 13		

RATES OF PASSAGE ARE AS FOLLOWS:

SINGLE TRIP.		Second Cabin	
For San Francisco—Cabin	\$75	For San Francisco—Cabin, 4 mo's.	\$115
Second Cabin	50	For Yokohama—Cabin, 4 mo's.	100
(Toyo Kisen Kaisha only)		European Steerage	25
For Yokohama—Cabin	25	For San Francisco—Cabin, 4 mo's.	\$115
Second Cabin	150	For Yokohama—Cabin, 4 mo's.	100
(Toyo Kisen Kaisha only)		Cabin, 12 mo's.	\$125
European Steerage	25	For Hongkong—Cabin, 4 mo's.	\$125
For Hongkong—Cabin	\$175	Cabin, 12 mo's.	\$125

For general information apply to H. HACKFELD & Co., L'd. Agents

STATE AND CABLE

Argument to Chamberlain by Sanford Fleming.

IS AGAINST PRIVATE OWNERSHIP

Plans for Imperial Lines—In the Pacific—Not to Touch Hawaii—Rates.

Sir Sanford Fleming, whose name is associated with the organization and advocacy of the most practical scheme yet advanced for the construction of the Pacific cable, has addressed a communication to Mr. Chamberlain urging the adoption of a system of state-owned cables for the Empire.

Sir Sanford Fleming instances in support of his argument the success which has attended the change from a telegraph service managed by private companies to a telegraph service owned by the state and administered under the post office department. Before the transfer complaints were frequent and well founded as to the inefficiency of the telegraph service, and the business done was much restricted. After the transfer and the reorganization of the service by which it was accompanied the public gained the advantage of cheap messages, and business developed to such an extent that receipts progressively increased. Before the transfer, which took place in 1870, the cost of sending a message from London to Scotland or Ireland was about 6s. That cost should have been reduced to 6d without loss to the taxpayer Sir Sanford Fleming attributes entirely to the system of managing the telegraph lines as a public service. He further instances the example of European countries in which the same system has been successfully adopted, and draws the conclusion that the application of the principle of state ownership on a larger scale to the cable system of the Empire has now become desirable and expedient.

We can say (he points out) but faintly appreciate the extent to which the telegraph may be employed, because its use heretofore has been restricted on long-distance messages by almost prohibitory charges. If messages be exchanged between places not far apart, let us say between London and Edinburgh, or Toronto and Montreal, the gain in time by the use of the telegraph is considerable. But if the points of connection be far separated, such as London and Melbourne, or Ottawa and Cape Town, the comparison between a postal and telegraph service brings out the distinct value of the latter. In the cases last mentioned, while it would require the lapse of eight or ten weeks to obtain an answer to a letter by post, if the telegraph be employed a reply may be returned next day, or even the same day.

Existing long-distance cables are little used by the general public; it may be said not at all except in emergencies. They are used in connection with commerce, the growing need of which demand more and more the employment of the telegraph, but owing to the high charges exacted its use is limited to business which would suffer by delay. The cables are in the hands of private companies striving chiefly to earn large dividends, and who adopt the policy of charging high rates, in consequence of which trade and commerce is unduly taxed and its free development retarded. Were the cables owned by the state large profits would not be the main object, and, precisely as in the case of the land lines of the United Kingdom, it would be possible to reduce charges so as to remove restrictions on trade and bring the service within reach of many now debarred from using it.

When the government assumed control of the island telegraph of the United Kingdom it was found possible greatly to reduce charges. In 1869, the year before the transfer, less than seven million messages were carried. At the transfer the rate was reduced to 1s per message; the traffic immediately increased nearly 50 per cent., and continued increasing until, in the tenth year, twenty-nine million messages were transmitted, with a surplus of revenue over expenditure of £354,060. In another decade the total annual business equaled ninety-four millions, the operations still resulting in a surplus of £251,806, although the charge for a message had been meanwhile reduced from one shilling to sixpence. It is indisputable that high charges restrict the utility of sea cables as well as of land lines, while low charges have the opposite effect. A few years ago, the tariff of charges between Australia and London was 4d per word. The proposal to establish the Pacific cable and the discussion which followed led to the cheapening of the rate to 4s 9d per word. In 1890, the year before the rates were lowered, the gross business consisted of 827,278 words. Last year (1897) it had increased to 2,349,901 words. In 1890, with high charges,

the revenue was £231,468. In 1897, with reduced charges, the revenue was £567,852, or £236,384 in excess of 1890, when the highest rates were exacted.

The system of Imperial cable construction put forward for adoption by Sir Sanford Fleming would have for its object to complete the telegraphic circuit of the globe and to "constitute a base for connecting every one of Her Majesty's possessions and naval coaling stations (Gibraltar and Malta excepted) by the most perfect means of conveying intelligence at our disposal. He divides the proposed cable system into three sections; one of which would be composed of cables in the Pacific ocean, one of cables in the Indian ocean, and one of cables in the Atlantic ocean.

The cables in the Pacific ocean would start from Victoria and find a first mid-ocean station at Fanning Island, a second at Fiji, and a third at Norfolk Island. It would bifurcate, one branch extending to New Zealand and one to the eastern coast of Australia. Telegraphic communication across the continent would put it in touch with King George's Sound.

The cables in the Indian ocean would start from King George's Sound and find mid-ocean stations at Cocos Island and Mauritius, extending thence to Natal or Capetown. From Cocos Island connection would be made with Ceylon, Singapore and Hongkong. From Mauritius connection would be made to Seychelles, Aden and Bombay.

The cables in the Atlantic should extend from Capetown to Bermuda, finding mid-ocean stations at St. Helena, Ascension and Barbadoes. From Bermuda connection would be made with Halifax and the existing Canadian and trans-Atlantic lines.

The total distance for which, under such a scheme, new cables would be required, is estimated by Sir Sanford at 23,000 knots, and the approximate cost of construction at from £5,000,000 to £6,000,000.

One advantage of completing the circuit of the Empire by a round-the-world system of British cables, upon which Sir Sanford Fleming lays special stress, is that each point touched "would be in connection with every other point by two routes, extending in opposite directions," thus practically constituting a double connection in each case.

The construction of a state-owned Pacific cable is, in Sir Sanford Fleming's opinion, the first step to be taken, and he once more restates his conviction that on a state undertaking such a cable would be "self-supporting from the first year of its establishment, and would admit of charges being lowered year by year."

Another Victim Cured.

What a Honolulu Lady Has to Say of Doan's Backache and Kidney Pills.

Many people are skeptical about taking so-called patent medicines, but a few testimonials as given below ought to convince the most skeptical that all remedies are not without merit.

Home testimonials certainly must be accepted as being first class and positive proof of the curative features of a remedy. Watch this space for a series of testimonials of people well and favorably known.

Mrs. Grace Dodd, 524 Young street, says: "I was troubled with enlargement of the liver; suffered severe pains in my right side and lame back for two years. After consulting a local physician and taking medicines of all kinds and failing to get relief I purchased a box of Doan's Kidney Pills and soon was relieved of the severe pains, could enjoy a good sleep and am satisfied the Pills cured me."

Doan's Kidney and Backache Pills can be obtained at the Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., Fort Street, at 50c a box.

MURAT HALSTEAD.

NEW YORK, January 23.—A Sun special from Washington says: A new candidate for Librarian of Congress is Murat Halstead, the veteran Ohio politician and journalist, now editor of the Brooklyn Standard Union. He has, it is said, the support of the entire Ohio delegation in Congress, including Senator Hanna. Judge Day has also taken an active interest in Halstead's candidacy and has recommended his appointment to the President.

AUTOMOBILE STAGE COACHES.

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—The Santa Fe Railroad has made a contract with a local manufacturing company for the construction of a number of automobile stage coaches, to be used in transporting sight-seers from its station at Flagstaff, A. T. to the neighboring canyons in the Rocky Mountains. The coaches will have a capacity of eighteen passengers each.

FLAG IN DOUBT

Side Issue in One of the Pending Registry Cases.

A DELAY IN GIVING CARGO

Amicable Deal Probable—An Exchange of Letters—Captain and Charterers Write.

The controversy between Castle & Cooke, Ltd., and Col. Geo. W. Macfarlane over the charter of the bark Willcott, involving again the registry problem, is attracting the attention of the shipping people and business men generally. So far as utilizing the services of the ship is concerned, it is believed that an amicable arrangement will be made. This likely means a voyage to San Francisco for Castle & Cooke. It is desired to avoid having the ship upon the high seas when registry doubt is settled, as she likely would be if undertaking a voyage around the Horn. Col. Macfarlane is, of course determined to protect all his rights and is wondering if the agents have not provided for the Willcott to go outward from New York with cargo. Castle & Cooke, on the other hand, wish to be relieved of any possible question in getting their cargo entered when it reaches its destination. Following is correspondence in the case:

Honolulu, H. I., Feb. 6, 1899.
Captain Thomas Peabody, Bark Willcott, Honolulu, H. I.

Dear Sir:—In reply to your letter of February 2nd, notifying us that the Hawaiian bark Willcott would be ready to receive cargo for stiffening on the morning of the 3rd inst., we beg to say:

We are informed that the question whether or not your vessel is entitled to Hawaiian registry is now in litigation. Without prejudice to our rights, and without committing ourselves in any respect as to our final action, we must decline to give you any cargo while the question of registry remains unsettled.

Respectfully yours,
CASTLE & COOKE, LTD.,
E. D. Tenney, Secretary.

Honolulu, H. I., Feb. 6, 1899.
Messrs. Castle & Cooke, Ltd., City.

Gentlemen:—I hereby acknowledge receipt of your communication of even date herewith in which you acknowledge my letter of February 2nd, notifying you that the bark Willcott would be ready to receive cargo for stiffening on the morning of the 3rd, and stating in reply thereto that you were informed that the question of whether or not the bark Willcott is entitled to Hawaiian registry is in litigation and without prejudice to your rights or committing yourselves as to your final action, you decline to give any cargo while the question of registry remains unsettled.

In reply I beg to call your attention to the fact that the Willcott received a temporary Hawaiian register on July 22nd, 1898.

The Charter Party by which you chartered the Willcott is dated October 31, 1898.

The said bark has been entered under said register, is still under the same, and the customs authority have informed me that they will clear her under such register when she is ready to sail.

On behalf of the said bark and her owners I hereby notify you that I do not admit that the fact that the question of whether the Willcott is to receive a permanent Hawaiian registry is now in litigation has any bearing upon your liability to the ship under your Charter Party. There has been no change in the status of the ship concerning her registration since you chartered her on the 31st of October last.

I notified you on the 2nd inst. that I would be ready on the 3rd to receive cargo for stiffening. You have not furnished it to me and I am being delayed therefore by you from performing the acts required to be done on the part of the Willcott, as required by the Charter Party.

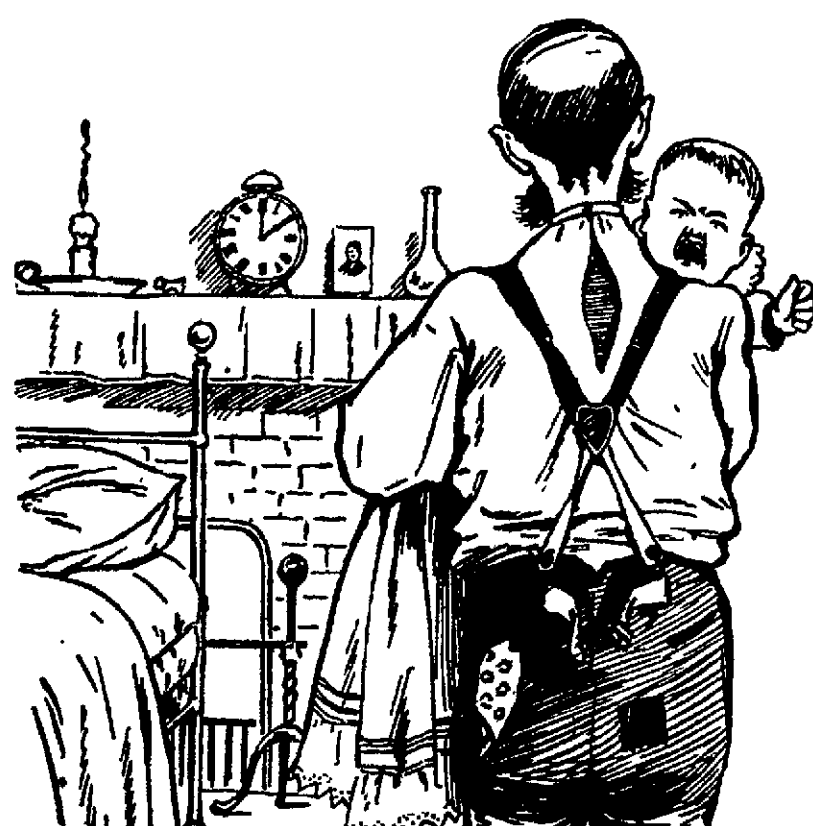
I hereby notify you that I claim that the thirty-five working lay days provided for in which to load at the loading port began to run on said 3rd inst., and that if, by reason of your delay, the said thirty-five working lay days are exhausted in procuring a load for the said bark, I shall hold you responsible in damages as provided by the Charter Party.

I also hereby again notify you that the bark Willcott is ready to receive freight in accordance with the terms of the Charter Party and request that you furnish the same.

I remain, Yours very truly,
THOMAS PEABODY,
Master Bark Willcott.

HOW TO PREVENT PNEUMONIA.

In a recent letter from Washington, D. C. to an old friend, Major G. A. Studer for twenty years United States Consul at Singapore, says: "While at Des Moines I became acquainted with a liniment known as Chamberlain's Pain Balm, which I found excellent against rheumatism as well as against soreness of the throat and chest (giving me much easier breathing) I had a touch of pneumonia early this week, and two applications freely applied to the throat and chest relieved me of it at once. I would not be without it for anything." For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents for H. I., all druggists and dealers.



INSTANT RELIEF FOR SKIN-TORTURED BABIES

and rest for tired, worn-out parents in a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a gentle anointing with CUTICURA, the great skin cure.

The only speedy, safe, permanent, and economical cure for the most distressing of itching, burning, bleeding, and scaly skin and scalp humors of infants and children. CUTICURA REMEDIES are guaranteed absolutely pure by chemists of the highest standing, and may be used from the moment of birth.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERRY & SONS, London. PORTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A. "How to Cure Skin-Tortured Babies," post free.

For preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants, and eradicating the first symptoms of distressing rashes, nothing so pure, so speed, so wholesome, as CUTICURA SOAP, the greatest of skin purifying and beautifying soaps, as well as pure and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery. For pimples, blotches, red, rough, oily, greasy skin, dry, itchy, and falling hair, red, rough hands, it is simply incomparable. It produces the whitest, clearest skin, the softest hands, and most luxuriant hair. Absolutely pure, delicately scented, exquisitely perfumed, surprisingly effective.

BABY SOAPS

California Fertilizer Works

Office: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.
Factories: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS AND PURE BONE MEAL.

-----DEALERS IN-----

Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, & FERTILIZERS,
NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH,
FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC
Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Flesh, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market.

The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation. The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

Not Very Good

TO DRINK:

Benzine, Turpentine, Kerosene, Gasoline.

Will Stick Closer

THAN A BROTHER:

Coal Tar, Stockholm Tar, Pitch, Rosin, Asphaltum, Smokestack Varnish, Furniture, House and Carriage Varnishes, Antifouling Compounds for Iron Vessels, Etc., Etc.

All useful to those who want them and wanted by those who use them.

These, and lots of other things

—AT—

E. O. HALL & SON,

—LIMITED.—

Corner Fort and King Streets.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette

INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co.

(Limited)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,

OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND

LIFE. Established 1836.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS. £3,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co

OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.

CAPITAL £1,000,000.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.

AGENTS.

J. S. WALKER,

General Agent Haw. Isl.

Royal Insurance Company:

ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.:

ALLIANCE MARINE AND GENERAL

INSURANCE CO.,

WILHELM OF MAGDEBURG INSURANCE CO.

SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF

CANADA.

SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL

UNION.

Room 12, Spreckels Block.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insur'ce Co

OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co

OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Gen. Agts.

General Insurance Co. for Sea

River and Land Transport

of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 6,000,000

Capital their reinsurance companies 101,650,800

Total reichsmarks 107,650,800

North German Fire Insurance Co. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 8,890,000

Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000

Total reichsmarks 43,890,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1897,

£18,558,989.

1-Authorised Capital—£2,000,000 £

Subscribed 4,750,000

Paid up Capital 687,500 0

2-Fire Funds 2,743,819 7 6

3-Life and Annuity Funds 10,157,670 1 0

£18,558,989 8 9

Revenue Fire Branch 1,561,877 5 9

Revenue Life and Annuity Branches 1,376,611 1 0

£2,938,488 6 9

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands

Castle & Cooke, LIMITED.

LIFE AND FIRE

INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co

OF BOSTON.

Eldon Fire Insurance Company

OF HARTFORD.

DELINQUENT TAX LIST FOR 1898

In accordance with Section 58, Act LI, Session Laws of 1896, the following List of Delinquent Taxpayers is hereby published, and comprises the Delinquent Taxes or the **FIRST DIVISION AND DISTRICTS**, as indicated, including Real Estate, Personal Property, Carriages, Carts and Drays, Dogs and Personal Taxes assessed and remaining unpaid for 1898, with 10 per cent. penalties and the Cost for Advertising, as the Law provides.

SUPPLEMENT

FRIDAY, --- FEBRUARY 10, 1899.

First Division, Island of Oahu, District of Kona.

1	Avilla, M. de.....	\$ 6 55
2	Akama, C.....	3 30
3	Akima, C.....	14 80
4	Adams, E. R.....	12 60
5	Andrews, Robert.....	1 70
6	Amaka.....	19 20
7	Au, Kong.....	3 80
8	Apana, T.....	8 20
9	Andrade, Louis.....	48 45
10	Alves, Mrs. F.....	6 00
11	Au Tim Kee.....	11 50
12	Ane.....	3 30
13	Aikoe (w).....	19 20
14	Akandre, Felix.....	3 90
15	Aiau.....	16 45
16	Aki, Mary A.....	21 40
17	Al, C. T.....	7 10
18	Anderson, H.....	11 50
19	Aki.....	11 50
20	Akina.....	7 10
21	Alapai, Estate of Mary and J.....	233 70
22	Ana.....	1 60
23	Aona, A. K.....	28 65
24	Aona, Michael.....	35 70
25	Aneko.....	6 55
26	Achi, W. C.....	398 75
27	Andrews, Chas.....	10 20
28	Aikue, R. P.....	14 80
29	Alapai, John.....	6 55
30	Alapai, Mrs. Kala.....	1 70
31	Akina, G. C.....	6 00
32	Aki No. 1, Estate of.....	2 70
33	Anapu, S.....	6 00
34	Andrade, John.....	61 00
35	Anahu, Mrs. K.....	30 20
36	Akau, Mrs. A. K.....	6 00
37	Afina, George.....	8 45
38	Austin, W. L.....	24 70
39	Alapaki.....	10 60
40	Andrews, Thos. L.....	13 70
41	Anderson, James F.....	44 50
42	Alapai, Ella.....	8 20
43	Anin, Y.....	14 80
44	Achi, W. C., and Malle, C. B., Trustees.....	176 50
45	Aea, Joseph.....	62 65
46	Aea, John.....	8 20
47	Ahana, W. W.....	261 85
48	Ah Kui.....	3 90
49	Ah Choy.....	2 70
50	Ah Gee alias Sui Sang.....	5 45
51	Ah Sue.....	2 70
52	Ah Tuck.....	3 25
53	Ah You.....	3 80
54	Ah Fat, C. J.....	2 25
55	Ahakuelo.....	8 20
56	Ah On.....	5 45
57	Ah Sem.....	11 50
58	Ah Len.....	11 50
59	Ah In.....	8 20
60	Ah Chock, M.....	8 20
61	Boo Sau Tong.....	\$ 13 70
62	Bow Din.....	17 00
63	Buckle, Miss Mary.....	24 70
64	Brown, J.....	7 20
65	Bush, Mrs. Caroline.....	44 50
66	Baker, John.....	9 40
67	Bipl.....	34 80
68	Butero, Antonio.....	15 75
69	Bernado, Manuel.....	16 45
70	Barrat, Estate of Moses.....	8 75
71	Buckle, Wm.....	17 00
72	Bishaw, Alex.....	8 20
73	Bohabola, Daniel.....	10 40
74	Boargos, Joaquin.....	1 60
75	Baker, John A.....	1 60
76	Baker, D. K.....	47 70
77	Barenaba, J. H.....	12 30
78	Beck, Thomas.....	7 20
79	Boyd, Josephine K.....	17 90
80	Boyd, Robert.....	3 90
81	Bright, John.....	7 20
82	Bolster, William.....	1 70
83	Bush, Henry.....	4 90
84	Barlett, W. S.....	1 70
85	Bowler, John F.....	299 95
86	Beckley, F. W.....	9 30
87	Berry, James.....	3 90
88	Branco, F. F.....	13 95
89	Brown, J. F.....	107 85
90	Brown, John.....	11 50
91	Barbosa, Bent J.....	7 65
92	Bart, H. G.....	92 85
93	Butterfield, J. A.....	69 80
94	Cockett, Mrs. C. B.....	\$ 7 10
95	Cary, James.....	120 40

102	Clark, Mrs. Jane.....	30 20
103	Cabral, Joaquin.....	31 15
104	Cruz, John.....	6 55
105	Correa, Francisco.....	2 90
106	Costa, Maria de.....	1 70
107	Cavanaugh, George.....	6 35
108	Clark, Charles.....	7 20
109	Catack, Albert.....	6 00
110	Cruz, Annie de la.....	38 10
111	Cook, Thos. E.....	12 60
112	Crancha, Joe Costa.....	7 20
113	Colburn, Mrs. M. R.....	6 10
114	Cruz, Antonio Andrew de la.....	2 70
115	Cannon, Harry.....	35 70
116	Clarke, Mrs. Jane, and Buckle, Miss M.....	57 80
117	Coelho, Mrs. E. K.....	5 25
118	Correa, M. M.....	8 20
119	Copeland, James T.....	7 20
120	Carvalho, Aug.....	1 05
121	Carvalho, Manuel.....	7 10
122	Creighton, Mrs. Mary.....	6 55
123	Clark, Joseph K.....	3 90
124	Cravalho, Mrs. M.....	1 70
125	Costa, J. de.....	8 20
126	Camara, V.....	8 20
127	Cordelro, Man' G.....	6 00
128	Chang See (w) by Ching Lum.....	105 10
129	Chaney Minors.....	9 30
130	Chan Hee.....	1 60
131	Chan Sing.....	6 10
132	Chang Yick.....	10 40
133	Charley.....	7 20
134	Cheung Kim Lin.....	11 50
135	Chisholm & Coughlin.....	33 50
136	Ching Chow.....	2 70
137	Ching Yung.....	20 95
138	Chong Wo.....	3 90
139	Chong Kee.....	8 20
140	Chong Fat & Co.....	4 90
141	Chong Kee & Co.....	17 00
142	Chow Shing Wai Co.....	13 70
143	Chong Lee Co.....	20 30
144	Chow Yee.....	1 70
145	Chong Sing Tong Society.....	20 30
146	Chong Sam.....	8 20
147	Chun Lang.....	13 70
148	Chung Dang Ho.....	6 00
149	Chung Sen.....	8 20
150	Davis, Phillip.....	\$ 1 70
151	Dol.....	3 80
152	Dudolt, Mrs.....	8 20
153	Day, C. T.....	9 30
154	Dias, A.....	12 05
155	Damian, Daniel.....	8 40
156	Doi, Y.....	10 40
157	Dwight, S. C.....	4 90
158	Dodd, Mrs. Grace.....	26 90
159	Davis, Mrs. S. E.....	14 80
160	Davis, Joe.....	6 00
161	Ellis, Estate of Mrs. N. S.....	\$ 35 00
162	Ekona, Louisa (w).....	1 70
163	En Fook (w).....	1 05
164	Eakin, H. P.....	19 20
165	Ewasaki, C.....	8 20
166	Enos, Ant.....	1 70
167	Fox, George.....	\$ 11 50
168	Freitas, Estate of Jose de.....	18 10
169	Ferreira, Jose.....	4 90
170	Ferreira, Marian J.....	6 00
171	Fewstein, Julia.....	1 60
172	Fernandez, John.....	20 00
173	Ferreira, John.....	1 70
174	Fernandez, Lot P.....	22 90
175	Fountain, Ned.....	7 20
176	Figueredo, M. F.....	10 40
177	Friel, E. B.....	50 00
178	Fernandez.....	8 20
179	Fairman, W. S.....	2 70
180	Francis, J. G.....	3 80
181	Flague, Ignacio.....	4 90
182	Fukuda.....	8 20
183	Grau, George R.....	\$ 10 05
184	Gulick, Mrs. C. T.....	207 30
185	Gunderson, A.....	1 70
186	Gomes, Estate of Joseph.....	33 50
187	Gandall, Thomas.....	14 80
188	Gasper, Manuel R.....	16 90
189	Goo Ak.....	4 90
190	Gomes, Antonio.....	1 70
191	Gasper, John.....	44 50
192	George, Alexander.....	27 35
193	Olesen, J. H. van.....	20 30
194	Guano.....	8 20
195	Hao, Roma.....	\$ 13 90
196	Holt, Owen.....	7 20
197	Harbottle, Edwin.....	24 80
198	Hiram, John.....	22 05
199	Hao (w).....	\$ 9 90
200	Hoapili, David K.....	4 90
201	Hailua, Kalehua.....	6 00

205	Huka, Henry.....	7 20
206	Higashi.....	8 20
207	Hoopilili.....	16 55
208	Hau, T.....	13 70
209	Hanapau.....	7 20
210	Harper, Louisa.....	25 90
211	Heienli, Estate of Jim.....	10 40
212	Hames, Ulu.....	22 50
213	Hermiston, Albert.....	7 20
214	Hop Wo & Co.....	13 70
215	Hilo, John, Sr.....	2 70
216	Holes, James.....	7 10
217	Holowale, George.....	12 85
218	Higgins, Mrs. Wm.....	1 70
219	Harlan, Florence.....	47 80
220	Haul (w).....	2 70
221	Hen Kee.....	4 35
222	Ho Tee.....	41 45
223	Hookaea, Pualoke.....	6 00
224	Hao, John, Sr.....	12 15
225	Howe, A. W.....	3 80
226	Hansberger, John.....	8 40
227	Hop Yuen.....	64 30
228	Hawaiian Abstract and Title Co.....	44 50
229	Horisho, S.....	3 80
230	Honolulu Undertaking Co.....	74 20
231	Hori, Mrs. F.....	42 40
232	Huihui, Wm.....	1 70
233	Hoang See Joss House.....	19 20
234	Hart, Mrs. E.....	47 90
235	Hookano, J.....	11 50
236	High, Dr. C. B.....	8 20
237	Haleakala, Mrs. E. K.....	35 70
238	Hoke, C. J.....	7 20
239	Hopoe (w).....	3 90
240	Hing Chong.....	6 00
241	Hart, Mrs. Haleakala.....	57 70
242	Hop Lee.....	11 50
243	Hoopli (w).....	7 10
244	Hakoo, Keki.....	45 90
245	Holstein, E. C.....	9 20
246	Hull, Isane.....	6 00
247	Halemano.....	6 65
248	Hoomana, Kolomona.....	7 20
249	Haaheo, Ben.....	8 20
250	Hale.....	7 20
251	Hainlukahi.....	1 60
252	Hao, Nellie.....	2 25
253	Haoie, H.....	1 70
254	Hosea, Lahela.....	2 70
255	Hoopli, S. W.....	2 50
256	Hawaiian Tramways Co.....	795 80
257	Hart Minors.....	18 10
258	Hamauka.....	11 50
259	Harshesumi.....	11 50
260	Hookano, E. B.....	44 50
261	Hail, Geo.....	10 40
262	H, Richard.....	\$ 1 70
263	Ing Fook, Wm.....	28 00
264	Iuko, Mrs. Kealoha.....	11 50
265	Iwakoto.....	2 70
266	Ide.....	2 70
267	Imhoff, Haina (w).....	32 95
268	Bae, John N.....	17 00
269	Ikeole, Minor.....	11 50
270	Inoimo, Keoki.....	7 10
271	Iokepa.....	6 55
272	Inman, Arthur V.....	1 70
273	James, D. W.....	\$ 2 70
274	James, Mrs. Ale Antone, Trustee.....	6 00
275	Jekal.....	7 20
276	Jensen, C. F.....	11 50
277	James, T. K.....	124 70
278	Jarles, Harold.....	9 30
279	Johnston, W. R.....	10 10
280	Jackson, Wallace.....	9 30
281	Johnson, Enoch.....	34 05
282	Jolliver, Frank.....	8 20
283	Jesus, Claud de.....	7 70
284	Jesus, Manuel de.....	8 20
285	Jesus, Manuel Pestana.....	13 15
286	Kwong Ying Chong.....	\$ 1 60
287	Kwong Yee Sing.....	7 10
288	Kwong Hip Chong & Co.....	48 90
289	Kwong Tart.....	8 20
290	Kwong Mow Sing.....	23 70
291	Kale (w).....	30 20
292	Kaalokai, J. K.....	2 40
293	Kaahanaui, D. K.....	13 70
294	Kaahanaui, D. K.....	1 70
295	Kaahanaui, D. K.....	1 70
296	Kaahanaui, D. K.....	2 15
297	Kaahanaui, D. K.....	6 00
298	Kaahanaui, D. K.....	67 70
299	Kaahanaui, D. K.....	13 70
300	Kaahanaui, D. K.....	14 80
301	Kaahanaui, D. K.....	7 75
302	Kaahanaui, D. K.....	7 20
303	Kaahanaui, D. K.....	8 20
304	Kaahanaui, D. K.....	90 25
305	Kaahanaui, D. K.....	2 80
306	Kaahanaui, D. K.....	2 70
307	Kaahanaui, D. K.....	8 45
308	Kaahanaui, D. K.....	12 60

309	Kaahanaui, D. K.....	1 60
310	Kaahanaui, D. K.....	2 90
311	Kaahanaui, D. K.....	1 70
312	Kaahanaui, D. K.....	7 20
313	Kaahanaui, D. K.....	7 20
314	Kaahanaui, D. K.....	17 55
315	Kaahanaui, D. K.....	22 00
316	Kaahanaui, D. K.....	21 40
317	Kaahanaui, D. K.....	3 80
318	Kaahanaui, D. K.....	3 80
319	Kaahanaui, D. K.....	2 70
320	Kaahanaui, D. K.....	28 00
321	Kaahanaui, D. K.....	8 20
322	Kaahanaui, D. K.....	13 70
323	Kaahanaui, D. K.....	9 40
324	Kaahanaui, D. K.....	7 20
325	Kaahanaui, D. K.....	3 90
326	Kaahanaui, D. K.....	3 25
327	Kaahanaui, D. K.....	7 20
328	Kaahanaui, D. K.....	8 10
329	Kaahanaui, D. K.....	1 70
330	Kaahanaui, D. K.....	17 00
331	Kaahanaui, D. K.....	1 70
332	Kaahanaui, D. K.....	8 20
333	Kaahanaui, D. K.....	9 30
334	Kaahanaui, D. K.....	7 20
335	Kaahanaui, D. K.....	22 50
336	Kaahanaui, D. K.....	1 70
337	Kaahanaui, D. K.....	51 65
338	Kaahanaui, D. K.....	8 20
339	Kaahanaui, D. K.....	3 80
340	Kaahanaui, D. K.....	7 20
341	Kaahanaui, D. K.....	8 20
342	Kaahanaui, D. K.....	1 60
343	Kaahanaui, D. K.....	13 90
344	Kaahanaui, D. K.....	34 60
345	Kaahanaui, D. K.....	21 95
346	Kaahanaui, D. K.....	9 40
347	Kaahanaui, D. K.....	3 90
348	Kaahanaui, D. K.....	20 85
349	Kaahanaui, D. K.....	4 90
350	Kaahanaui, D. K.....	3 15
351	Kaahanaui, D. K.....	8 20
352	Kaahanaui, D. K.....	1 60
353	Kaahanaui, D. K.....	8 20
354	Kaahanaui, D. K.....	4 35
355	Kaahanaui, D. K.....	11 50
356	Kaahanaui, D. K.....	9 30
357	Kaahanaui, D. K.....	24 70
358	Kaahanaui, D. K.....	1 70
359	Kaahanaui, D. K.....	15 00
360	Kaahanaui, D. K.....	

625	Lock Yuen	6 00	758	Naauao, Solomon	10 40	891	See Wo Hop Co.	8 20	1023	Yau Hoo	17 00	5	Aea, Mrs. D. M.	1 60	33	Naseo, Estate of.	2 70
626	Laming, Mrs. Henri	3 90	759	Nalau, Annie	1 70	892	Smith, W. H.	11 50	1024	Yee Kan Kee	10 40	7	Ah Kina	2 25	34	Nuuhiwa, S. D.	2 70
627	Laahine (w), Moke Pau- ahi, Agent	2 70	760	Nahaku, Levi	7 20	893	Smith, W. A.	1 70	1025	Yee Chew Fong	8 75	8	Akaka	9 25	35	Nalehua	6 00
628	Letera, Joseph	7 35	761	Nahinalau	7 20	894	Sims, Katie E.	41 20	1026	Yuen Chen	7 35	10	Ah Silina	7 10	36	Pelan	2 70
629	Luka	13 70	762	Nahike (w)	3 35	895	Santos, Joe. D., for San- tos, Coloso	6 35	1027	Yamatani	8 20	14	Ewaliko, Estate of.	3 25			
630	Lulualei, Estate of.	6 00	763	Nakamoto	11 50	896	Sun Chung Sing Co.	7 10	1028	Yong Tai	3 90	15	Ehu, K., Estate of.	3 80			
631	Luce, Estate of Mrs. E. P.	66 50	764	Nakasima	7 20	897	Sut Hong	4 90	1029	Yong Kung Kee	6 00						
632	Ludewig, Lieut. H.	1 70	765	Nakatsu	11 50	898	Sheldon, Estate of S.	7 65	1030	Yong Chong	12 60						
			766	Naholowaa, D.	7 10	899	Siu Ah Ngar	9 40	1031	Yong Sun	23 60						
						900	Stephens, John	13 70									
633	Monsarrat, J. M.	\$ 32 75	767	Okamura	\$ 33 50	901	Sharratt, W. F.	23 15	1023	Zablan, B. P.	\$ 21 95						
634	Mott, Carl L. P.	3 80	768	Oki, K.	6 00	902	Souza, Mrs. Mani. R.	4 90									
635	Moau	7 20	769	Oneha, Sam	6 00	903	Souza, Mrs. Mani. R.	4 90									
636	Moy Kong Shing Loy Kee	9 30	770	Oliva	7 10	904	Sharratt, Mrs. W. F.	9 30									
637	Morioka	17 00	771	Ota, Y.	1 70	905	Souza, Victorine	9 46									
638	Morse, Mrs. J.	28 00	772	Olveira, Joseph	1 70	906	Souza, Manuel J.	7 10									
639	Meek, Mrs. H.	7 10	773	Oopa	7 20	907	Sherwood, I. H.	8 75									
640	Mark Shee	11 50	774	Opunui	14 80	908	Sam Lee Co.	13 79									
641	Man Lung & Co.	13 70	775	Opulaucho, W. B.	51 75	909	Souza, Jose Einos	8 20									
642	Mahoe, Kelikaua	9 30	776	Olveira, Jose Pita	7 10	910	Siquerant, H.	7 29									
643	Mills, J. R.	8 85	777	Oo Ying	11 50	911	Stanford, Sam	11 50									
644	Mau Sing, Y.	6 00	778	Oyama	8 20	912	Sherrin, Mrs. Pereira	1 05									
645	Monsarrat, E. J.	118 20	779	Onokea, Thomas	12 15	913	Spalding, David	3 80									
646	Masuda	9 40	780	Opu, Solomon	7 20	914	Sung Sang	17 40									
647	Mello, Maria de	2 15	781	Olveira, Jose R. de	6 90	915	Sambuchi	11 50									
648	Mellim, Maria G.	2 70	782	Olveira, J. C.	6 55	916	Sing Chong Fut Co.	25 25									
649	Marino, Edw.	2 70	783	Oto	7 20	917	Silva, John	8 20									
650	Martins, Mrs.	2 70	784	Osborne, James	2 70	918	See Sing Wai Co.	42 40									
651	Moseman, H. J.	9 40	785	O'Connor, J.	11 50	919	Seu Fart	4 35									
652	Meha, John	7 20	786	Opunui, Julia	30 20	920	Sherwood, C. J.	6 55									
653	Maulawa, Estate of J.	35 70				921	Silva, Mrs. Amoy, et. al.	1 60									
654	Makani, Keoni	1 70	787	Pearson, Gus	\$ 5 10	922	Silva, Mrs. N.	11 60									
655	Makani, Mrs. D.	1 70	788	Panako	9 40	923	Silva, Frank	41 75									
656	Makani, John	1 70	789	Phillips, Manuel	7 20	924	See Lee Yen & Co.	5 30									
657	Makana, Mrs. N.	5 45	790	Pahulelele, David	11 50	925	Stanford, S.	11 50									
658	Mahelona, Sol., Mahelona, Sam., and Kahualala Kuhia (w)	3 80	791	Pekuela	2 90	926	See Lee Yen & Co.	11 50									
659	Mahelona, Sol. and Ka- hualala (w)	2 70	792	Pont, Jacintho B. de	2 15	927	Sumida	8 20									
660	Mahelona, Sol. and Ka- hualala (w)	2 70	793	Peter, Jose	2 90	928	Silva, Sam'l K., Mr. and Mrs.	19 45									
661	Mahelona, Sol.	31 70	794	Pae, John	30 20	929	Tong On	\$ 11 50									
662	Mahelona, Sol.	31 70	795	Pachao, A. P.	17 00	930	Tong On	\$ 11 50									
663	Miguel, Joe	11 15	796	Peabody, Lucy K.	108 85	931	Tam Chung Kee	22 50									
664	Markham, Konele (w)	6 00	797	Pinao, J.	7 10	932	Tillander, O.	1 70									
665	Markham, Hannah	45 05	798	Phillips, Thomas	2 70	933	Tong Yan Tong & Co.	17 00									
666	Makani, Jesse	92 15	799	Panawa, Mrs. Nihoa	24 70	934	Tanaka, H.	18 10									
667	Maua	8 40	800	Paaniani, Mrs. Lapeka	7 20	935	Thoenes, W. H.	1 70									
668	Mauna (w)	3 90	801	Pahia, Malelua	7 20	936	Tai Sing	1 70									
669	Mikalemi, E. B.	14 50	802	Pailau, E. W.	10 95	937	Tam Jan	22 50									
670	Man Sam	16 45	803	Pueo, Kawika	1 70	938	Taves, Albert	6 00									
671	Mahaulu, S.	2 05	804	Paakaula	1 70	939	Ten Siau, Y.	7 10									
672	Mahelona, J. W.	8 60	805	Papua	4 90	940	Tuck Yun Tong	11 50									
673	Makana, John	11 50	806	Papua, Thomas	13 70	941	Tasaka	6 00									
674	Mamaia, B.	7 65	807	Papala (w)	5 15	942	Talbert, Nuela (w)	2 70									
675	Maulawa, Lahapa	21 40	808	Puha	2 90	943	Titcomb, Julius	44 50									
676	Maunakea	11 60	809	Peter, John	28 65	944	Turner, A. M.	1 70									
677	Maxwell, W. J.	7 20	810	Poolea, Geo.	7 20	945	Thoenes, Wm.	11 90									
678	Morris, Estate of	47 30	811	Paaluh, S.	17 55	946	Tavas, Alfred	13 60									
679	Mello, Francisco P. de	7 65	812	Paao, A. W.	7 20	947	Tell, Wm. H.	7 10									
680	Mann, Estate of	6 00	813	Pelan (w)	9 30	948	Tavarez, Francisco	9 40									
681	Mahiki, Solomon	23 05	814	Pikuauihi, Makanoanoa	9 30	949	Thornton, W. H.	8 95									
682	Manase, Lohi	12 60	815	Puhi, Mrs. D. K., and Isiah Pahoe	22 50	950	Taylor, James	2 70									
683	Mow Man	1 70	816	Poki	7 20	951	Tuck Hoon Co.	16 45									
684	Mung See	15 55	817	Pain, Wm. H.	151 75	952	Taketa	1 70									
685	Momona (w)	3 25	818	Pono	9 40	953	Tatsugawa	11 50									
686	Mitchell, Pipihani	7 10	819	Poomanu (w)	4 90	954	Tarkati	11 50									
687	Mallelaui	17 00	820	Pihenui, Elena	11 50	955	Tavaz, A.	8 20									
688	Mauna	7 20	821	Poepoe, Emalia	5 45	956	Tabata	2 70									
689	Maaki (w)	1 70	822	Pilipo, Louis	9 85	957	Timas, F. G.	5 00									
690	Marques, Jose	7 20	823	Paikuli, William	4 90												
691	Mossman, James B., Mi- nor, by J. H. Boyd, Trustee	9 30	824	Piko	7 20	958	Uana, George	\$ 20 30									
692	Meheula, Solomon	14 20	825	Polokamu, John	7 20	959	Uiamaka	7 20									
693	Moehoua, Amoka	9 40	826	Perreira, John	7 20	960	Uluoko, Mrs. T.	3 90									
694	Manoa (w)	4 90	827	Paele	9 85	961	Uluoko, Mrs. Annie	8 20									
695	Makaliwi	1 60	828	Perreira, Camillo	10 95	962	Unauna, David K.	7 20									
696	Mokuahi	7 20	829	Pollkapu, T. C.	14 80	963	Uyamara	9 40									
697	Meheula, John	1 70	830	Poole, Thomas W.	21 40												
698	Mahoe, S. K.	7 20	831	Puamama, Lepeka	7 10	964	Vivas, J. M.	\$ 4 35									
700	Makuaole (w)	6 55	832	Ping Chee	38 00	965	Vida, H. C.	3 90									
701	Makakoa, Emily	3 90	833	Papoko	7 20	966	Valley Tennis Club	9 30									
702	Makekau	14 25	834	Paiva, Mani. P.	8 20	967	Viera, Mary S.	9 55									
703	Mahelona, Mrs. Lala	2 70	835	Puhi, Paul	1 60	968	Voeller, Paul	10 25									
704	Manuel, Mrs. Emily	7 10	836	Poohina	7 20	969	Vieira, Manuel	8 20									
705	Monsarrat, Mrs. C. G.	28 00	837	Paahao	15 55	970	Vivichaves, John	1 60									
706	Monsarrat, W. T.	11 50	838	Puuku	1 60												
707	Mathews, Thomas	2 95	839	Puahi	2 90	971	Wing Hop Chan & Co.	\$ 18 10									
708	Macfarlane, Walter	17 00	840	Paia	15 90	972	Wright, Cartarina A.	17 00									
709	Matsnoka	11 50	841	Paakaula, Ana	15 90	973	Wahila (w)	2 90									
710	Moau, K.	15 90	842	Pihana	8 20	974	White, W.	7 20									
711	Moe	10 40	843	Pehu	7 20	975	Walters, F.	7 20									
712	Mokulehua (w)	1 60	844	Puamama (w)	13 80	976	Wo Sing	8 20									
713	Mame (w)	1 60	845	Pauahi, D. W.	4 90	977	Widdifield, Est. of Mrs. A.	3 80									
714	Mason, Mrs.	1 70	846	Palihea, Estate of	2 90	978	Williams, Joshua	12 05									
715	Masayashi, M.	12 80	847	Paahao (w)	2 90	979	Wright, Henry	3 90									
716	Morse, Capt. H. G.	6 00	848	Puahi, Mrs. L. K.	92 85	980	Wo Chong Co.	27 15									
717	Mar im	10 85	849	Puahi, Kilinahi	9 95	981	Wallace, Charles, Sr.	12 15									
718	Makani, Keakealani	16 25	850	Perry, Kuahine	21 65	982	Wallace, Sam, Jr.	7 20									
719	Montano, A. A.	187 75	851	Paniani, John	2 70	983	Wood, J. Q., and Peterson, W. L.	11 50									
720	Meekapu, S. H.	11 50	852	Paakalani, Wm.	13 70	984	Walker, F. D.	16 50									
721	Makekau	11 50	853	Pipih (w)	8 75	985	Wo Lee	10 95									
722	Mechenaka	11 50				986	Whitney, Fred	54 40									
723	Ming Hym, C.	1 70	854	Quong York Kee	\$ 11 50	987	Wah Kee	7 65									
724	McGuire, J.																

Delinquent Tax List, 1898.

MAUI, MOLOKAI, AND LANAI.

MAUI, MOLOKAI AND LANAI.

Tax Office, 2d Division.

January 26, 1899.

In accordance with Section 53, Act L., Session Laws of 1898, I publish the following List of the Delinquent Taxes and Taxpayers as in the Tax Lists of this Division, together with the amounts and penalties due.

District of Wailuku.

Abraham, S. W.	\$ 11 31
Ah Choy	7 32
Ah Cho	3 91
Ah Ki	3 80
Ah Fook	1 60
Alama	10 12
Ah Pot	1 60
Ah Young	8 31
Ah Hing	3 25
Avery Jno.	2 70
Ah Sam Bros.	1 60
Awana	2 09
Awad, D. H.	1 60
Apta, S. W. P.	6 00
Aklona	6 00
Butler, H. E., Est.	8 60
Brooks, P., and Ikuwa	7 10
Broad, Mrs. M.	18 75
Brown, Jim	6 00

Clark, Thos.	25 74
Chillingworth, S. F.	12 05
Cummings, W. H., Jr.	9 30
Caswell, Jas.	2 15

Est. Maikaaloa	8 70
" Mahi	12 00
" Pae	16 84
" Joe Enos	20 25
" J. Brown	45 00
" Nianplo	6 82
" F. Scholz	26 90
" J. N. Nahaku	2 70
" D. K. Kipakuhi	2 70
" K. Cummings	1 60
" Opunui	6 00
Enos, Huakini	9 41
Est. Kunukau	17 00

Faustino, A.	9 41
Friel, E. B.	38 94
Heleikalani	9 75
Hale, Sol.	115 45
Hapo and A. Kanahele	5 40
Hula	23 39
Hookano	4 30
Hoewas, Lani	3 25
Hakalaau, Keahi	3 80
Halemano	6 00

Iokama	1 87
Imamura	2 70
Iemima	8 20
Joseph, Peter	11 50

Kaina, D.	34 10
Kaiwila (w)	5 51
Kahaleao, Hana	5 40
Kapu	7 60
Kahaleho	5 40
Kalanhookaha	11 44
Kahua, W., Mrs.	4 30
Kawahoa	4 30
Kanana, J. B.	30 70
Kalauao (w)	5 40
Kapo, Mele	4 30
Kaninau, F.	19 14
Kahaleole	32 02
Katanui, J. A.	6 50
Keoloha, M.	52 91
Keiikipi	3 20
Keiohili, J.	29 40
Kamakele, J.	68 05
Kapukini (w)	12 60
Kalo, Geo.	7 10
Keoloha, E., Miss	7 10
Kaleikini, Sam	8 86
Kahaleao	7 10
Kanahele, A., Miss	2 70
Kamakahi, J. N.	3 63
Kanohokuhiwi	5 01
Kaholokai, A. S.	9 41
Kahunalan	11 22
Kahoonuana	7 65
Kaluna, Jno.	2 15
Kum Yau	6 00
Kalanauia, J.	4 79
Kalua, S. E.	13 75
Kale, Maria	1 82
Kahale, S.	20 52
Kashue, S. N.	7 10
Kahokele, L., Mrs.	11 61
Kapu, S. Rev.	6 00
Kaonohi	6 90
Kaiaai	1 70
Kali	9 02
Keonini	13 28
Kaite	3 58
Kapule, Sam	7 65
Kawata	2 70
Keilua, D. H.	4 40
Kamakoho	3 08
Kaliliama, G. and A.	3 36
Kalahike	1 54
Kunukau, D.	6 00
Kalehuawehe, K.	4 62
Kapono, A., (w)	2 24
Kuhalea	7 10
Kalewa, D. H.	6 71
Kamoru (w)	1 70
Kamakele	6 00

Lee (w)	6 00
Lee Pat	3 25
Mauloa	23 00
Makaana, Joe	6 50
Maguire, Mary K.	9 30
Malik, W. E.	15 50
Malatoha, H.	5 56
Mihula, Mrs.	4 62
Makolo, Wm.	4 35
Makahalulu	1 70
Makakulani	4 35
Malulu, Jas.	12 71
Mahu, Wm.	9 30
Mahihili	6 00
Miles, C. B.	3 52
Maul	9 02

Nahalea	13 42
Niuhli	7 92
Nawai, K., Mrs.	8 80
Namakaha	1 70
Organ, Chas.	5 40

Paahao, S. W.	4 20
Pomakal, Kaawa	7 10
Puhili (w)	2 70
Paulo, S.	1 60
Palaualeo, E., Mrs.	12 60
Puolina	1 70
Ross, M. C., Sr.	51 37

Sniffen, E.	9 52
Scholtz, E., Mrs.	28 27
Sylva, F.	17 33
Sohei Nishioka	2 70

Waiwaiole	8 92
Wong Kong	20 41
Weakanaoale	6 70

District of Makawao.

Ah Tim, B. C.	\$ 23 89
Alona	2 48
Antone, C. W.	5 72
Ah Chin	5 61
Akuihi, Ah Hona	1 55
Akuihi, Annie	1 00
Akuihi, Mrs. Kalewe	10 30
Ake, Mrs. Julia	14 74
Ah Yuen and Ah Hau	4 62
Ahmi, S.	67 90
Ahmi, Tam See	57 42
Ah Chew, Y.	6 71
Ahlong, Mrs. A.	3 80
Ah Kip	6 50

Birch, Henry	39 60
Brown, Mary Kanoho	29 77

Chau Poi	20 93
Cleveland, H. W.	12 60
Clarke, T. L.	3 25
Cummings, W. H.	15 35
Cooper, Annie Franc.	8 10
Cooper, Henry	12 75

Daniels, Chas.	3 80
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Estate of Keiakai	6 40
" Puuleloa	5 72
" Kealawai	5 45
" Mahi	15 13
" Keala	1 05
" W. Honokoupu	3 91
" Mrs. Waipa	7 37
" B. Kahopuoku	7 10
" Fred Scholtz	114 80
" Wallace	12 93
" Konohia	2 70
" Kaneholani	48 10
" Kaneholi-maka	2 70
Eldredge, D. P.	11 77
Eldredge, D. K.	11 60

Halemano, S. K.	20 85
Haoie, J.	10 58
Hamili, Kalua	8 42
Hakama, S. P.	7 10
Hiram, Hattie M.	3 25
Hookano	42 60
Haulani, Mrs. J.	2 70
Imabayashi	2 70
Iaea, Isaac D.	16 20

Kahalehoe	2 70
Kaohiki (w)	2 92
Kapaki, Hoopii	7 60
Kaleionehu (w)	4 80
Kalekani-nui	11 40
Kalli, Sam	16 06
Kamakale, J.	109 00
Kamakale, Mrs. J.	12 10
Kamakale, Annie	12 00
Kalamo, Geo.	5 40
Kaanaa	6 00
Kainoa (w)	7 60
Kali	8 20
Kalua, S. E.	8 03
Kaleihua, W. K.	24 98
Kapuaa	39 40
Kauhane, Mrs. J.	52 68
Kaleikini	4 20
Kahaku	4 14
Kalaunui	3 15
Kalanuana, H. K.	2 70
Keanini	4 07
Keelua	2 80
Kili	18 00
Kuhani	1 60
Kodama, O.	2 70

Kiha, E.	45 50
Laurence, J. F.	2 70
Mokai	2 70
Mher, G. E.	118 08
Mancana, B. P.	5 90
Mahoe, P. Kalei	10 56
Martin, Andre	2 98
Makalena (w)	4 80
Nahalehewa (w)	31 80
Nawahineokalani (w)	8 14
Opunui, D. M. and M.	3 14
Olelo	5 40
Palala, J.	8 86
Pilikia (w)	1 43
Pau	24 55
Previa, Mrs. Mark	22 24
Pauwela Store Co.	5 30
Papu, Rose	2 70

Simeona and Maria	7 62
Sniffen, N. K.	61 99
Sylva, Frank	6 00
Stone, Edwin	3 25
Santa Christo, Maria A.	6 00

Tong Hop	23 60
Tukerama	2 70

Wilkinson, Mrs. R.	2 70
Waipa, L. K.	3 41
Wood, J. Q.	2 15
Wilkins, Ben	13 70

District of Hana.

Apa	\$ 1 87
Amara, Bila	1 05
Auld, Mrs. J.	4 20
Ako	3 96
Ah Mi, S.	20 19
Aslu	2 35

Ass, Helani	11 06
Bogawah	1 98
Brown, Godfrey	4 90
Baker, John A.	3 25

Cummings, W. H.	12 32
Cabral, Fose	5 03
Carreira, Man'l Rodrigues	5 04
Cabral, Manoel	2 76
Costa, Jose Martinez de	3 58

Dowett, James I.	2 15
D'Estrella, Jacinth	3 22

Gardner, Alapai	1 80
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Hihio, J. K.	12 90
Honu, Uilama	22 75
Helekahi	4 90
Hanuna, Peluela	4 35
Hauola	2 65
Haukea, Kihapio	5 94
Hoonani, Mrs. N.	5 40
Hana Protestant Church	1 87
Hardy, W. L.	5 50
Hentrop, John	2 98
Haloa, J.	9 75
Hina, Peter	2 37

Iwa, S. C.	1 05
Iosepa, Peter	3 41
Iipau, Estate of	8 14

Kalaiki, Estate of	22 57
Kaholelo, Estate of	10 46
Keopuhika, Estate of	1 27
Kauhima	15 23
Kapioani, Queen	111 00
Kanakaokai, Loke	27 40
Kahalehahi, S.	3 31
Kealia, Maria	8 10
Kahinau (w)	7 44
Kaluli, Solomon	15 70
Kupau, Noah	6 29
Keoki, Julia K.	6 45
Kahaleauhi	26 43
Kamakawahine	1 00
Kanaha	2 81
Kahopili, J. K.	10 71
Kaatal	3 20
Kalwi, Mrs.	1 60
Kaholokai and others	9 43
Keawe	2 49
Kamio, J. H.	26 25
Keazini, Hookano	83
Kamai, Kahale	2 64
Keaumoku	7 50
Kuuku, Haman	4 31
Kiha, Piba	1 05
Kaulu	8 70
Kaperiela	2 68
Kahakumoku, Estate	3 15
Kawahamama, Mahe	3 25
Kamano	3 80
Kalohelani, Paele	3 20
Kame, S. K.	8 09
Kelimumaote	4 80
Kahalekua	2 47
Kahalekua, Kapua	1 60
Kalanibou (w)	5 40
Kalewa, Jos.	5 62
Kaleo, Mrs. K.	3 08
Kaleioa, Kahina	7 72
Kekanaha, Mrs.	2 78
Kumakalani	2 10
Kakani, L. K.	21 46
Kahalekua, Kalilo	3 14
Kondo	2 86

Kaholokai, Mrs. Moe	1 60
Kopa, G. L.	6 99
Kuhilewa, Miss	6 40
Katwipoepoe	1 23
Kabooliamoku, Kina	5 56
Kauanui (w)	11 61
Kai Sau	3 74
Kalama, Moses	6 40
Kuahiwinui	9 75
Kalewa, Mrs.	2 10
Kaiminauau	8 92
Kahalekai	33 30
Kahananui, G.	4 97
Kaikaipu	2 98
Kalua	2 98
Kahoehe (w)	3 20
Kaumaka	1 05
Kaliku, Mrs.	2 15
Kawahamama, Iona	2 09
Kahli, D.	10 90
Kuluhwa, J.	5 42
Kamakawahine	2 15
Kahale	2 15
Kelilikula	14 70
Kauapua	88
Keakumoku Opio	3 03
Kamakano, Sam	1 05
Lima	2 10
Lai, J.	4 96
Luukia, Mrs.	1 49
Lee Um Choy	2 97
Lazarus, J.	21 10
Luehu, Annie	4 02
Lahela (w)	2 04
Lee Hing	8 43
Laniko	3 53

Mahoa, Mrs.	8 67
Magoon, J. A.	13 05
Mahiai	2 70
Medeiros, Carr	1 32
Maikaloa, Kaiwi	2 15
Meheua, Henry	4 80
Medeiros, Rabul	1 71
Moanale, S. M.	1 05
Martinez, Man'l J.	4 21
Mendonca, Antone	3 28
Mahulona	4 80
Mauhiawa	1 05
Makina	1 59
McLane, P.	9 25

Naiwelan (w)	1 71
Nakaikaina (w)	5 23
Needham, Wm.	6 44
Nawahineokalani	6 00
Naeole Opio	1 05
Nakula, John	4 25
Naholo, J. K.	4 20
Nahuna	1 38
Naholoa, Mrs.	3 20
Nuuanu, Estate	2 70

Oliveira, Joao	3 67
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Pubi, D. Estate	8 10
Puehi, Estate	7 49
Pauole	4 80
Pauu	1 60
Papakiu, Lui	2 92
Pauahi, Enoka	2 31
Paeheole, A. P.	3 96
Peshi	2 70
Poohina, D. M.	18 33
Perreira, J.	5 62
Pupuhi, Sam	10 79
Pepehia (w)	2 10
Penimama, Kama	2 10
Papoko, Mrs. Kamaka	10 80
Pomakal, Kahananui	23 90

Queen Emma Estate	2 81
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Reuter, M. H.	13 96
Reuter, M. H. (Guardian)	17 00
Reuter, Annie	5 73
Reis, Ehjo dos	4 19

Smyth, J. K.	45 32
Silva, Antone	15 34
Saunders, Jas. P.	14 10

Tachofen, Anton	3 42
Toomey, Capt. D.	6 00

Uhamakoa	8 20
Unknown Owner of R. P. 2660	11 40
Uluahale, John Moses	1 05

Wilkinson, Beke	25 52
Walker, John S.	3 14
Wilcox, Mariana	7 60
Wagner, Kenlio	6 00
White, Geo.	1 63

Young, Kee	5 89
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District of Lahaina.

Aholo, James	\$ 7 60
Brewer, Rebecca	2 70
Cockett, Estate Joe	14 20
David, John	10 40
Erika, Ka	6 00

Hanalei, Mary, Estate	17 00
Hilahlia, Estate	3 20
Hale, Solomon	5 40
Harvest, James	2 10
Hihio, Rev. J. K.	7 44

Ihii, Rebecca	3 80
Jones, Clara	4 90
Jones, Alfred, Estate	4 80

Kahale

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Prof. Alexander, Dr. Emerson, Prof.
Hosmer, Prof. Richards,
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